

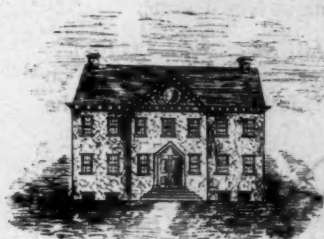
# AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

DECEMBER, 1894.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

BY CAPTAIN HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. ARMY.

### PART II.



WILMINGTON ACADEMY.  
FOUNDED 1779-8.

The minutes of the Delaware State Society for 1793 are as follows:

"WILMINGTON, July 4, 1793.

"The State Society of the Cincinnati met in this borough on the 4th instant. At 12 o'clock a brilliant assembly convened at the College, and the occasion being solemnized with prayers by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson. Captain McKennan, agreeably

to appointment, pronounced an oration most acceptable to the citizens.

"The Society and many respectable citizens then proceeded to Mr. Brinton's tavern and dined together in a manner expressive of heartfelt joy and satisfaction at another return of our national birthday. After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The day that gave birth to a nation and set the example of freedom and independence to the world.
2. The United States—may they enjoy the blessings of peace, union and freedom to the latest ages.
3. The President of the United States—may long life, health, happiness and the confidence of his country reward his eminent services.
4. The Vice-President and the Congress of the United States—may wisdom mark their councils and integrity their conduct.
5. The memory of those heroes and patriots who fell in the cause of independence.
6. The friends of freedom and lovers of independence in all parts of the world.

7. The French nation—may it soon enjoy the blessings of peace and a free Constitution.
8. Confusion to the counsels of despots, and may tyranny be banished the earth.
9. A union of all free countries to save Poland from the rapacious bands of all spoilers.
10. May equal liberty, equal rights and a government of laws long be the boast of America.
11. May America receive into her bosom and cherish the oppressed from all parts of the world.
12. Success to the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of America.
13. The arts and sciences, and all who love and promote them.
14. Neutrality to America, the best means to promote her happiness and prosperity.
15. All our friends and brothers who are doing homage to liberty in celebration of the epoch of our independence."

In 1795 the Society met once more at New Castle:

"WILMINGTON, July 8 (1795).

"The State Society of the Cincinnati met at New Castle on Saturday, the 4th instant, and chose the following officers for the current year:

"President, Major John Patten.

"Vice-President, Major Peter Jaquett.

"Secretary, Captain William McKennan.

"Treasurer, Captain Edward Roche.

"Assistant Treasurer, Dr. George Monro.

"The Society then adjourned to dinner, and after dinner drank the following toasts:

1. This DAY—may the remembrance of it and the glorious effects produced by it never be obliterated from the minds of America.
2. The UNITED STATES—may the people thereof be ever mindful of this political truth, That an incessant attention to the administration of government can alone give permanency to freedom.
3. The STATE OF DELAWARE—may the honest industry of its citizens be equaled by the virtuous patriotism of her representatives.
4. The PRESIDENT and CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES—may they with true wisdom and unshaken fortitude remain uninfluenced, unbiassed and unawed by any foreign nation whatever.
5. The PEOPLE of FRANCE—may the storm which has threatened them with destruction speedily subside, and the sacred rights of liberty and property be established among them on a solid foundation.
6. The UNITED PROVINCES—may they avail themselves of the present opportunity afforded them by the prowess of the French arms to establish a free and happy government.
7. The memory of the heroic citizens of DELAWARE, who fell in defense of American independence.



*John Adams*

BORN APRIL 26, 1748.

DIED DECEMBER 29, 1800.

8. ARTS and SCIENCES—may the citizens of all free governments remember that Information is the nurse of Freedom and Improvement.
9. PEACE and COMMERCE—a general commercial intercourse with every nation on earth upon honorable principles and reciprocal interests.
10. May the triumph of Freedom be the harbinger of Peace to the nations of Europe.
11. May all free governments rightly comprehend their mutual as well as individual interests.
12. The AMERICAN FAIR—may their importance be enhanced from a just sense of liberty and equality.
13. Civilization, instead of extirpation, to our Indian brethren.
14. May AMERICA, in forming new political engagements, never sacrifice her honor by injustice to her old friends.
15. May the TEMPLE of FREEDOM be established on the ruin of thrones, and all the nations enter its gates."

But the political excitement of the times required a still stronger and more positive expression of opinion by the participants of the occasion, and the following "volunteers," we find, were added :

"By Doctor Tilton—No treaty with Britain, but in lieu thereof a non-importation agreement.

By Doctor Alexander—The people of Great Britain, may they shortly experience a revolution in the administration of their government.

By Major Bush—The *ten* patriotic senators who refused to ratify the British treaty.

By James McCullough—The Congress of 1776, who gave birth to this DAY.

By Major Jaquett, vice-president  
—JOHN JAY, may he enjoy the benefits of a *Purgatory*."

*Peter Jaquett*

On July 4, 1797, it is stated, "the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati assembled and partook of a dinner provided for the purpose, after which a number of toasts were drank;" (similar, no doubt, in character to the above).

The last regular election of officers and stated meeting of the Society found recorded is in 1799, and reads as follows :

"WILMINGTON, July 4, 1799.

"The Society of the Cincinnati for the State of Delaware met at this place and elected the following officers for the current year :



- " President, Major John Patten.
- " Vice-President, Major Peter Jaquett.
- " Secretary, Captain Edward Roche.
- " Treasurer, Dr. George Monro.
- " Assistant Treasurer, Captain Caleb P. Bennett."

The only entry for the following year (1800) records that " Captain Edward Roche, secretary of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, prepared and delivered a funeral oration on the death of General George Washington, prepared at the request of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Delaware and pronounced in the old Academy at Wilmington, on the twenty-second day of February, 1800. Judge Bedford and Major Cass were masters of the procession and ceremony."

The Society, however, still kept up its membership. We find twenty (20) names yet on the roll in 1801, as follows:

Colonel Robert Kirkwood,  
Colonel Henry Duff, Colonel  
Allen McLane, Colonel Joseph  
Vaughan,  
Captain  
Caleb P.  
Bennett,  
Doctor  
James Tilton, Doctor

George Monro, J. Mayo, Major Daniel J. Adams, Captain Thomas Kean, Major James Moore, Lieutenant John V. Hyatt, Lieutenant J. Hosman, Lieutenant Charles Kidd, Lieutenant Stephen McWilliams, Lieutenant Joseph Driskill, John Jones, Surgeon Reuben Gilder, Major Peter Jaquett, Lieutenant John Platt.

The following year, however, we find one of its most prominent members, Colonel Allen McLane, petitions the Pennsylvania Society at its annual meeting at Francis' Hotel, in Philadelphia, July 5, 1802,

*James Bedford Junr*

*John Vaughan*

*Dan J. Adams*

*McLane*

to be admitted to membership in that Society, by reason of the Delaware Society, of which he was a former member, having ceased to exist. The wording of his petition is plaintive. He states that "in the commencement of the struggle for the Independence of America, he resided with his family in one of the three lower countries then annex'd to Pennsylvania, now denominated the State of Delaware, and that after the contest he returned with his family to said State, the better to enable him to support them, and that at that time it was more convenient for him to meet the Society then assembled in said State, and that he did subscribe his name, paid his dues, received his diploma and has since conformed to the rules of said Society, as fully appears by the enclosed paper. But that he has to lament a great falling off in said Society owing to death and desertion, so that it is no more; and therefore requests he might be permitted to assemble with his companions in arms, the members of the Society of Pennsylvania, and be considered as a member of the same from this time."

To this is appended the certificate of the secretary of the Delaware Society, as follows: "I do hereby certify to whom it may concern that Major Allen McLane is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Delaware: That he hath subscribed and paid one month's pay thereto, and has generally conformed to the Rules and orders thereof.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirtieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two."



Secretary

[SEAL.]

The applicant was accordingly admitted to the Pennsylvania Society with the proviso that his month's pay be transferred at the same time. The Treasurer's account in the latter Society accordingly has the following entry:

" 1802. August 5. To cash from A. McLane, being his dividend from

"The Delaware Society.....\$43.50."

The exact date when the Delaware Society was dissolved, or to speak more correctly, "when, on the information of some of its members, a *portion* of the members of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati had voted to dissolve that Society and distributed its funds," is not easily settled. No date is given in the report by the Committee appointed "to ascertain the present situation of the several State Societies of the Cincinnati," it simply calls attention to "the inconsiderate act of a *portion* of the members of one or more State Societies in dissolving their official connection as members of the Cincinnati and in distributing those funds which had long ceased to be individual property, or liable to any but their original appropriation."

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati on August 2, 1804, a letter was read from Edward Roach (*Roche* ?) late secretary of the Delaware State Society stating that "that Society had been dissolved long since and the funds been divided among its members." This letter is lost from the archives of the New York Society, as is also the circular letter of the Delaware Society of November 6, 1783, (before alluded to) which was read before the New York Society on February 3, 1784, and a Committee appointed consisting of Brigadier-General Philip Van Cortlandt, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Antill and Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Platt to draft an answer. This Committee reported their reply to the Standing Committee on February 9, 1784, when it was adopted, signed by the president of the New York Society and forwarded to the Delaware Society, but as these letters were not recorded in the New York Society's minutes, their full context cannot be now given.

In a memorandum presented to the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, in June, 1812, we find it stated that "the Society was dissolved in Delaware by a formal vote in July, 1802, and the funds were resumed in due proportions by those who had furnished them."

Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, late librarian of the Philadelphia

Library Company, in his Bulletin of 1885, states: "The Delaware Society was dissolved about the year 1804, the more attached of the members carrying their share of the funds into the Pennsylvania Society. *The archives are lost(?)*"

*Per contra*, Scharf, in his very complete and recent History of Delaware, says "the Society of the Cincinnati in Delaware continued in Wilmington for over half a century and then ceased to exist," while the exact date has been recently fixed, by a most excellent authority in another of the State Societies of the Cincinnati, as being as late as 1828.

On July 4, 1821, Mr. John R. Latimer, eldest son of Doctor Henry Latimer, an original member of the Delaware Society, was admitted a member of the Pennsylvania Society. The Treasurer's

*Henry Latimer,*  


account has the following entry:

"1822. June 24. By cash rec'd from J. R. Latimer....\$120."

These two preceding-named admissions (Colonel Allen McLane and John R. Latimer, by descent) with that of Major James Moore, afterwards assistant treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society (1798-1800) appear to be the only cases where the Delaware Society was afterwards represented in another State Society.

A long lapse of time now ensues, in which no reference is made to the Delaware Society by the General Society in its triennial proceedings, other than to repeatedly deplore the fact of the non-existence of this with other extinct or dormant State Societies. Finally, a committee having been appointed by the General Society to examine documents, etc., it reports as follows at the meeting of the General Society in Boston, Mass, May 27, 1857:

"Of the Delaware papers no trace has yet been discovered."

Just three years after this report, however, the original roll of the Delaware Society, containing the names of all the members with their respective ranks, the amount paid in by each, together with the total fund of the Society (a little over fifteen hundred dollars), was discovered on the authority of Hamilton



David Hall

BORN JANUARY 4, 1753.

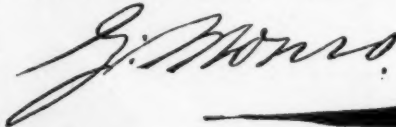
DIED SEPTEMBER 19, 1817.



Fish, in Philadelphia, by a fortunate accident, by John R. Latimer, the son of one of the original members and then president of the Pennsylvania Society.

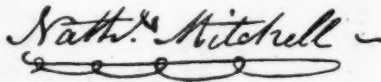
We think, also, it has been already shown that a considerable portion of the records of the Society still exist; the foregoing proceedings of each meeting having been given in full in order to show the patriotic spirit that animated the members throughout the existence of the Society. Possibly, too, the formation of the "Patriotic Society" in Wilmington, in 1792, by officers *and soldiers* of the Revolution, had a great deal to do with the gradual extinction of the Cincinnati in Delaware, by reason of being a more popular organization than the latter.

Dr. James Tilton was likewise

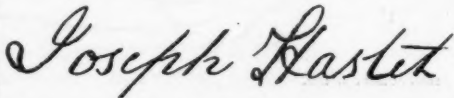


president of the former, Dr. George Monro secretary, and Alexander Harvey treasurer. The Society at one time numbered over fifty members and met in the old Wilmington Academy, long since vanished.

Many of the original members of the Society, however, were still regarded with affectionate esteem by the mass of the citizens, and were honored later in their lives with the highest office within the people's gift—that of governor of the State. Such were Colonel David Hall, Major Nathaniel Mitchell and Captain Caleb Pree Bennett (the last surviving officer of the Delaware line); also, Joseph Haslet, the son of Colonel John Haslet, who fell at



Princeton. Dr. Tilton was afterwards appointed, by President Madison, surgeon-general of the U. S. Army in the War of



1812; and Colonel Allen McLane became treasurer-general of the Cincinnati in 1825, and so remained until his decease in 1829; while Major William Popham, in 1844, became president of the New York Society and afterwards president-general.



John R. Latimer, son of Surgeon Henry Latimer, became likewise president of the Pennsylvania Society. The gallant Colonel Robert Kirkwood, a soldier to the last, fell in St. Clair's defeat on the Miami, November 4, 1791. Captain Edward Roche, the last secretary of the Society, was a justice of the peace in Wilmington for nearly thirty years, and was also one of the last survivors (dying in 1821), with Major Peter Jaquett, who died in the year 1835, and Governor Bennett, the final officer of the Delaware line, as stated, who died in 1836.

*Caleb P. Bennett*

And so ends the history of the comparatively brief existence of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati. Who and where are the worthy descendants of the brave Delaware line regiment or its contemporaries to revive it? Many still survive to this day in this or

adjacent States, and the names and deeds of Haslett, Hall, Patten, Pope and Tilton;

*Chas Pope*

of Kirkwood, Jaquett and McLane; of the Read, Rodney and Rudolph families (each of which latter-named furnished three or four members equally distinguished for gallantry in the

*John Rudolph*

war for American Independence)

*Nichl. Rudolph*

are still not only household words throughout the State, but have been also repeated by their representatives in each successive war in our country to the present day. May this appeal for the resuscitation of the Society not be in vain, but, in the words of the motto of the Order, *Esto perpetua*.

In the preceding brief history all references to authorities have been omitted, as far as possible, to avoid interrupting the narration of facts, and especially as it is the writer's intention to

republish, in fuller and more permanent form, with such authorities, at an early date the history of this hitherto so little-known Society. His hearty thanks, however, he feels he must say here, are due to many officers and members of the different State Societies of the Cincinnati for their cordial assistance and courtesy shown him in the preparation of the foregoing article.

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#### FLAG OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

[*See Frontispiece.*]

This flag was adopted by the New York State Society, at a meeting held on June 21, 1786, for installing new members on July 4 of the same year. It is described as "of silk, imitating the standard of the United States, having thirteen blue and white stripes, alternate, and in the upper corner of which to be painted the bald eagle, the emblem of the Order." (See minutes of the New York Society, p. 88.)

A banner was afterwards likewise used, having thirteen blue and white stripes with the bald eagle (head and tail white), and thirteen white stars on a dark-blue field in chief. A copper gilt eagle was also used on top of the white staff—bearing the shield or escutcheon of the United States on its breast.

## THE OVER-MOUNTAIN MEN.

BY SWAN M. BURNETT, M. D., PH. D.

In the following paper I assume the rôle of an humble chronicler of sights, scenes and impressions gathered among an almost unknown people of an almost unknown land during the most critical period of our national life.

I do not mean to say that up to the breaking out of the late Civil War it was not known, even outside of the geography classes, that such a country as East Tennessee existed. Two or three things had come out from these mountains which had, at least momentarily, arrested the attention of the East and North. The *Whig* of the somewhat eccentric Parson Brownlow was largely read outside of the limits of his own section, and "Andy" Johnson, the self-educated tailor, was then serving as senator for his State in Washington. But for these and a few other men in public life even less prominent, that rock-ribbed region might have been, so far as the American people at large were concerned, an island in a far-distant sea. There was nothing to draw the eye of the world to her. Her mountains, though filled with coal and minerals, were too far from the business centres and too inaccessible to enterprise to attract the attention of the manufacturer, and her hillsides, though picturesque and healthful, could not yield as bountifully as the broad prairies of the great West; and so the tide of emigration from New England and Europe passed her by, and she was an uncounted factor in the building of the nation's greatness and strength. And even when the iron rail of our Western energy and progress had thrustured itself through her stony barriers, and wound its tortuous course though her pleasant valleys, it was regarded only as a highway of travel and traffic between the northern and southern sections of the country. She raised no cotton; she had no manufactories. What place, then, could she expect to hold in a country and at a time when cotton was king and the steam engine prime minister? And yet, she was not altogether deserving of such indifference and neglect, if her past history could count for aught.

To judge of what a people are, of their possibilities and potentialities, we must take account not only of their past history, but also of the ethnic constituents that has gone into their composition.

The enduringness and strength, alike of a building and a people, depend upon the quality of its separate materials and the firmness and harmony of its construction. Estimated in this way, the people of East Tennessee, and their antecedents in western North Carolina, are entitled to a high consideration and a front rank in the esteem of the patriotic American. No section of this country can of right lay a better claim to the title of pure American than that secluded region, and to none is the debt of gratitude of the nation greater. The one fierce blow they struck for American Independence was sharp and swift, but it was decisive. Cornwallis having carried all before him in South Carolina was bent on making a junction with Howe in Virginia, and, by their conjoined forces, they hoped to bear down the army of Washington, then weakened and dispirited with defeat. The intrepid Ferguson was sent forward to open up the way by enlisting all the Tories in the king's army, capturing or putting to death all the Whigs, and laying waste the country. We all know now, from a few pages of history, how well he was performing his mission when it was suddenly and effectually brought to an end at Kings Mountain. The men that met him there were mostly the mountain men from what was then West Carolina and Southwest Virginia, who were hastily assembled at the call of those who had led them in their warrings against the Aborigines. It was no organized army; it was simply a band of freemen whom duty called together for the accomplishment of a certain work which it seemed to them was necessary to be done. In all the wars on our continent this episode has no parallel. Of the 700 men who marched on foot and horseback across the smoky mountains to meet the advancing enemy, every man was an army within himself, and on many a trying time before had been his own high private, captain and general. Danger had been his constant companion; to live meant to fight, and to shoot his Dechard rifle with an unerring certainty was the one fine art he had assiduously cultivated. It is this individuality I wish to emphasize. It was this that set this people apart and

gave them a distinction which must be recognized as a predominant trait of character. What ordinary general of experience would have dreamed of attacking an enemy of superior numbers intrenched in a position so impregnable, in the customary methods of warfare, as that selected by Ferguson? But these 700 generals were accustomed to taking overwhelming odds, and they did not consider for a moment of retiring without a stupendous effort before that which confronted them there.

The result of this undertaking is now a part of the annals of that period, though its full significance has not always been duly recognized. Of those 1100 men, above whom floated the British flag on the morning of October 7, 1780, not one escaped. All were killed, wounded or taken prisoners; and so unerring had been the aim of those Dechard rifles that the killed outnumbered the wounded. Each patriot picked his man, and each shot counted its victim. Every man was his own leader, acting upon his own judgment and responsibility. This great achievement, which is regarded now as the turn of the tide in the fortunes of war in favor of the cause of the colonies, was the outcome of the purest patriotism. They expected no reward for their perilous undertaking but victory. They were never enlisted in any regular command, never were a part of the Continental army, and never received any pay for their services. Remote from the principal scenes of action, concerned in no manner in the politics, which, then as now, was inseparable from all questions of national interest and contention, they remained quiet and unobtrusive until the time came to deal their blow, and then having dealt it with the promptness and effectiveness with which they were accustomed to doing such work, they went back to the occupations and duties which they had left momentarily for the accomplishment of this higher one.

And who were these "backwoodsmen," "over-mountain men," or "d—d banditti," as Ferguson called them?

"You do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles," and such an enterprise as that which started from Sycamore Shoals and was consummated on Kings Mountain must have been the work of men endowed with a spirit of no common order. To the possession of this high spirit of personal independence, hatred of oppression and courageous defiance of it,



these men had every right by inheritance, for each man among them carried in his veins the blood of the fierce Scotch-Irish Covenanter or the no less firm and irrepressible Huguenot. It was because of the possession of that spirit that they were there. Their ancestors had sought these wilds, not because of crimes they had committed, but because they repudiated the tyranny of the pope or king, and because they found in their seclusion that freedom of thought and action which they felt to be theirs by divine gift.

And when we read how that band stood on the banks of the Watauga, leaning on their rifles, with bared heads, in the soft September sunlight to receive the benediction of God through his venerable servant, the Rev. Samuel Doak, and how they took up the refrain of his concluding exhortation, "the sword of our Lord and of Gideon," till the mountains rang with it, it seems like an echo of a Covenanter's conclave, or a gathering of the unquenchable psalm-singing Camasards of the Cevennes.

Such was the racial composition of this people, Scotch-Irish with a goodly mixture of English and Huguenot, but clean-blooded and of pure and undefiled descent. Could any people on the face of the earth at that time boast of a nobler lineage?

When victory perched on the banner of Washington at Yorktown and the independence of the colonies was an acknowledged achievement, these people resumed their work of driving back the hostile savage and opening up their country to cultivation and civilization. It is not our purpose here to follow them in their work, to show how far they succeeded or wherein they failed in this general endeavor. There is one fact, however, which not only stands out with clear-cut distinctness, but has, in my mind, an important bearing on the events with which I propose particularly to deal, and that is that the population remained essentially the same in general characteristics, and without any important admixture from the outside from the ending of the War of the Revolution to the breaking out of the Civil War.

Immigration did not tend toward them. The German, the Scandinavian, the Southern Irishman, could find nothing in these mountains to entice them. An occasional descendant of the chevalier stock came down from Virginia, some more families of Huguenot extraction drifted up from South Carolina, and



a few families of Quakers came over from central North Carolina, but the great mass of people were of the stock of "Over-mountain Men," who marched under Shelby and Sevier. And it is with no intention of detracting from the credit or the value of the services of any who contributed to the cause of Independence, when I say that both the Catholic and the New England Puritan were conspicuous by their absence. The religion of the mountain man was then and has always been the intensest emotion that possesses him, and he is a dissenter by inheritance, by training and from principle. To worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience is the corner-stone of his creed and he could not consistently, and does not deny to anyone the same privilege he takes for himself, though he is ready to argue the question at any length and at all times. Independence of thought and action, and a feeling of individual responsibility and the courage of his convictions is the strong and positive side of his character. The other side is represented by his want of ambition and enterprise, and a kind of shiftlessness which expresses itself through a contentment with things as they are and a thankfulness that they are no worse. The great spirit of unrest which took possession of the nation at large did not penetrate to those mountain fastnesses, and he has been happy that God had given him peace and a freedom from contention in which to enjoy the liberties he holds so dear.

Spirits would now and then arise to whom this repose was irksome, and they would strike out for the farther west in search of adventure or fortune. Some of them, and among them the great Houston, one of the noblest men this country ever held, went to Texas and Missouri, some few to California, others to the prairies of Indiana and Illinois. But these were not many, and the greater part clung to their hillsides and valleys, multiplied and replenished the earth that was dearest to them, and did not heed even if they heard, the syren song of mammon which was leading captive the people on their every side. And, so while the coffers of the Northern merchant and manufacturer were bursting with their repletion, and the white cotton fields of the South were making princes of their planters and the broad prairies of the great West were waving in truly golden grain, this simple people slumbered in their mountain cradle, their one great

deed of glory forgotten or remembered only as an old wife's tale.

We have heard quite a good deal in these latter years of some of their peculiarities, more especially of their forms of speech, their dense ignorance, and their superstition not far removed from those of the Aborigines whom they supplanted; and they have been studied, if we may so dignify these effusions, from the standpoint of a primitive people. This has been done mostly by the outsider who was in search of novel literary material and who has seized upon some individual specimens as types of the whole. Any dialect or form of speech peculiar to a locality is a proper and worthy object of study from the point of view of the anthropologist, for in no better way can the origin of races or families of people be studied than by tracing back certain words or methods of speaking to a common source, and should the student of linguistics investigate the common speech of this mountain people he will find many survivals of old Scotch, English or the *Langue D'oc*, which have been lost to usage even in the country of their origin.

The power to use a dialect artistically and with effect, has not been vouchsafed to many, and it has certainly been withheld from most of those who have been tempted to deal with that of the mountains of East Tennessee and western North Carolina. the grotesque, the unusual and the bizarre are also usually unpleasant, and that is what has generally been given to us as the common speech of that region. That which is forcible, strong, picturesque and individual—and I know that there is such in it—has, with only a few exceptions, formed no part in these so-called studies of dialect. But after all it is not the speech which should interest us, but the thought that lies back of it.

Of a certain kind of ignorance there was probable as much to the square mile in that country as in any other in this broad land, and particularly was this true of the coves and mountain fastness. There were settlements and localities, however, where the standard of culture would compare favorably with that of places much nearer the centres of civilization. But outside of these settlements a knowledge of what is contained in books was not generally considered a necessity, and no doubt was regarded by many as a hindrance rather than a help. Such knowledge was likely to breed a discontent, and discontent meant

unhappiness which often ended in a breaking away from the old ties and associations, and the seeking of that knowledge which was said to be obtainable in the lands beyond the crest of their mountain girdle, the possession of which was of questionable value in their eyes. Their fathers and grandfathers, who had redeemed the land from the wild beasts and savages and from British tyranny, had little of these acquirements; and if there was a knowledge of good there was also a knowledge of evil, while ambition was associated in their minds with unscrupulousness, selfishness and all ungodly aims and purposes and was therefore a spirit to be crushed.

They lived their lives thus in blissful ignorance of most of not only what we call the material progress of the age, but of its expanding culture, planted and harvested their crops and served and praised God in the manner of their forefathers. But ignorance is not always stupidity, poverty is not always sordid, and there is a stagnation which helps to ripeness instead of to decay, and the absence of refinement is not always associated with coarseness of spirit. These are truisms which we do not always remember, and which were forgotten by some who judged of these people in a critical hour. To those living in the busy centres, where the greed of gain or the furthering of personal ambitions make all other questions subordinate to their accomplishment, the general politics of the country is only one and generally the least significant of a number of interests which occupy their attention. But to the citizen of this remote and secluded region national politics in its broadest sense has always been a matter of great personal concern. To this people, as to most remote rural populations, religion and politics were not only a serious occupation, but also a diversion and a dissipation. They were the two outlets for their intellectual and emotional activities. It was a matter of great concern to this man and, he believed, to the country at large, what his opinion might be, and his vote was counted as one and he was the man who cast it and was responsible for it. Moreover, he generally constituted himself a staunch advocate of his cause and stood ready to plead it at all times and under all circumstances. Patriotism had not yet become a lost illusion to him.

The hustings or the "stump," as they preferred to call it,

was the focus from which political opinions were diffused and these discussions he followed not only with attention but with an enthusiasm which, on occasion, bordered on the violent. Respecting matters of opinion, at least, he was always in earnest and ever a partisan. To have no well-defined status or to be wavering or uncertain as to principles was an evidence of weak-mindedness which was regarded by him with contempt or pity.

These are the characteristics which have been found, I believe, to pertain to the inhabitants of the mountain regions in all parts of the world from the times of the early Greeks to the present day. Personal independence, unswervingness of purpose and a high ideality seem to be breathed in with the pure and more rarified air of the higher elevations, and self-reliance comes as a necessity from the need of its constant employment. These were the qualities, I repeat, which were predominant in these people, and their isolation only served to intensify them and more deeply root them in their sturdy natures. For the fullest exercise of them, however, there was little need anywhere during the growing days of the republic except for the development of the material interests of the country and with the mountaineer they remained a primitive sentiment which was not yet overgrown with the weeds of a worldly wisdom.

The walls of stone which bounded the horizon of their mentality may have shut out the virtues as well as the vices that accompanied the expanding growth of an energetic people, with perhaps an undue tendency towards a crass materialism, but they also held safely confined within those inherent, rough but inflexibly strong elements of character which constitute the blood and bone of every truly great and progressive nation.

But under this slothful repose there still slumbered the old strength; the inaction was not paralysis, and among these calm blue distant mountains the fire of the ancient patriotism still smouldered, ready to break forth in a fierce volcanic flame when a blow was struck at the emblem of their liberty and personal independence.

If ever a people was ready to do and die for an idea it was this one. They had done it before, they stood prepared to do it again. It matters but little in what shape that idea is formulated or how incongruous it may seem to a more worldly-wise people



or a more sophisticated generation, its central principle was the holiness of individual thought and opinion.

At last after a peace, which, with them, had been almost a lethargy, of nearly a hundred years, there came the rumblings and mutterings of what was thought by some to be an approach of the irrepressible conflict. To fully appreciate the attitude they took and the remarkable position they finally assumed in this contest, we must again call to mind that neither by blood, association nor training had they any connections of sympathy with the North. The Puritan was as far removed from them as the Catholic, and what they considered the narrowness and penuriousness of the New England character their own free, if careless and improvident, nature regarded with a high scorn. With the professional abolitionist they had not only no sympathy, but even a contempt and hatred; and to any national scheme for the compulsory abolishing of slavery their opposition was as strong and as fierce as that of the most rabid fire-eater of the South. All their feelings and affiliations were with the South. It was the pathetic and soul-stirring stories of the refugees from South Carolina who had escaped from Ferguson's tyranny and persecution which stirred their blood in the olden days and urged them to attempt the valorous deed to avenge them, and so far as they acknowledged any ties it was with Virginia and Carolina.

But when these mutterings became a distinct utterance, and it was rumored that they looked to disunion and a new flag, the old spirit of 1780 began to rouse itself to an inquiry as to its real significance. Was it intended to set up a government separate from, and in opposition to, the one which their ancestors had staked their all to found? and did they propose to abandon a flag which was the emblem at once of their independence and their union, and which typified the liberties which had been established through blood? If that was what was meant they would have none of it. This new principle of State sovereignty was to them the outgrowth of a morbid vanity and an assumption of rights and privileges which had no foundation in equity or justice or the constitution. *E pluribus unum* signified to them one nation of many people and not the agglomeration of a number of artificial divisions of territory for which all had fought alike. The interest of the whole American people was to them one and indivisible.

It was to succor suffering patriots and not the citizens of the Carolina colony that their ancestors had left their own country open to the attack of the savage and scaled the mountains to brave the common enemy on his own ground.

The preservation of the institution of slavery was not a sufficient cause in their eyes for bringing the country into a state of actual war, or even for placing the South in an attitude of armed defense. Few of them were, indeed, friends of the institution, and looked upon it as morally wrong and politically injurious; but they believed in and hoped for a gradual emancipation as the result of the awakening of the individual conscience. The simple, unsophisticated mind often sees things in a clearer, whiter light than the astute, worldlier one, whose vision is apt to be blurred and colored by the complicated interests of an intricately organized society. And thus it was that, while the whole of the South was ablaze with the flaming spirit of disunion, and was fortifying herself by ordinances of secession and the arming of her people, this sequestered section remained as an island of loyalty, impreguably perched upon her rocks, while the fiery sea of fanatical pride and sectional passion lashed at her base and swept around her on every side.

With startling suddenness fell upon them the shot of that first gun at Sumter, and its echoes, rolling through their peaceful valleys, penetrated each silent cove and reverberated along every hillside and to the highest mountain tops where the "Thunder god strikes his harp of pines." The sleep of a century was rudely broken, and they aroused with a vigor to them unknown before. The fierce fire of treason, as they regarded it, was only the flame which served to light and feed the torch of their own patriotism. That they were practically unknown to the great outside world of progress, sweeping on in its resistless course in the lines it had laid down for itself, and that they were ignored, if not despised, for their benighted ignorance, were matters of no importance whatever to them. They had never been disturbed by what people thought or did not think of them. Here, at last, was something that was really worthy of an effort; something in which they felt a deep personal concern—the life and welfare of the Nation. That same world which despised them for their ignorance would doubtless jeer at them for their



Quixotic folly; but they were as indifferent to the one as they had been oblivious of the other. From that time forth one idea possessed them as with the spirit of God. It was the theme of every tongue, the matter of all converse, the burden of every prayer. All other interests were swallowed up in its engrossing importance. Nor were they the kind of people to remain quiet when great interests were at stake. At every opportunity they let themselves be heard. Twice they were allowed the privilege of expressing their sentiments at the polls, and on both occasions they declared themselves overwhelmingly against secession; and it was with a grim humor, which was highly characteristic, that after having been declared out of the Union by the State authorities, and an election was ordered for the Confederate Congress, they voted for and elected three members to the Congress at Washington, who were duly furnished by the county officials with the certificates of their election. Neither then nor at any time did they, in any way, acknowledge that they were not a part of the United States of America.

Nothing was further from the minds of the people at the beginning than a belligerent hostility to the South. They were, current opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, a people of peace, and would have preferred to remain neutral and take no active part in the contest at arms. The Southern people were their brothers, and, while they believed them to be in error and guilty of treason, they had no desire to meet them as enemies on the field of action. But it soon became evident that such a position was impossible. In a conflict of the kind as was then imminent there could be no neutral ground, and, when they finally came to understand this, their decision was expressed in no uncertain tones. If the Confederacy forced them to choose between union and disunion, between patriotism and treason, and there was no alternative but war—then it should be war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.

Like fire among the dry sedge in autumn, the feeling spread itself, and the whole county was ablaze with patriotic resentment at the traitorous course of the South. There was but one thought. Every other consideration was lost in the all-absorbing one of how best to deal with this momentous question. They met for counsel in their towns, hamlets and cross roads; and it is a

curious fact that it was not always those who had been accepted as leaders that led. It was a veritable uprising of the people; and when a former leader dropped away, became lukewarm or went over to the cause of the Confederacy, he carried no following with him. If every prominent leader in politics in East Tennessee had at that time taken sides with the South, the great mass of the people would have still been the same. At these mass-meetings the enthusiasm glowed at a fever heat, and the people resolved to stand by each other in their defiance of any oppression from the Southern government to the bitter end. A military spirit took possession of the whole country. Everywhere they formed themselves into companies and assembled for drill as in the old muster days. The few copies of the "Manual of Arms" that had been saved from the times of the militia training were taken from the shelf, and military tactics was the absorbing theme of discussion. Old swords, pistols and muskets were rooted out of the garrets, and the bore of the squirrel rifle was enlarged, by the ingenious blacksmith, to the size of a Minie bullet. Grotesque as all this may seem to us now, it was to them then a most serious business, and one which formed a part of the pressing duty of the occasion. If there was to be a war for the preservation of the Union, and they must have a share in it, it was wisdom to be prepared. They confidently believed that the Government at Washington, learning of their patriotic stand, would send to their relief, and they wished to be ready to receive it in a befitting manner. They raised the Stars and Stripes over public buildings and private houses, and even across the railroad track along which the Southern soldiers had to pass on their way to the front in Virginia. In every way that was possible they let it be known that they were for the Union under all conditions and at all hazards.

*(To be continued.)*

## UNITED STATES NAVY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

BY CAPTAIN RICHARD S. COLLUM, U. S. M. C.

### PART III.

On the day of Vicksburg's fall a large Confederate force, estimated at 18,000, attacked the force under General Prentiss at Helena, Arkansas, numbering only 3500, who, after a heroic resistance, were on the point of being overpowered when the gunboat Tyler turned the tide, plucked victory from defeat and saved the post.

What an eventful career those two wooden gun-boats, the Tyler and Lexington, had led since leaving their moorings at Cincinnati! It was these that rendered such timely service to General Grant at Belmont, that preceded the Army of the Tennessee, convoying the transports, shelling the batteries on the banks, and ready amid the varying fortunes of Shiloh for any emergency. The Lexington and Choctaw on June 7 prevented the capture of the post and military stores at Milliken's Bend by a force of 4000 Confederates, who had made a desperate onslaught on the small force on guard, driving it to the water's edge, when the gunboats opened on the assailants with grape and canister, from which they fled in confusion.

On July 8 Port Hudson followed the fate of Vicksburg and left the Mississippi free to the gulf. Without the possession of that great artery, the dream of the Southern Confederacy was not a possible reality.

It now became the chief duty of the Mississippi Squadron to retain control of and to guard the river and its tributaries, which it did so effectually that the Confederates were compelled to adopt a line of defense running eastwardly and southwardly from Chattanooga, keeping aloof from the rivers. However, they made repeated attempts to regain a foothold and to obtain possession of strongholds on the banks. During the Red river expedition, on which so many of our vessels were employed, the enemy made attacks on points all along the river, especially at Yazoo City, Paducha, Columbus and Fort Pillow. The gun-boats prevented the capture of the first three, but the last named was taken be-

fore boats could reach it from Columbus, and on their arrival the fort was evacuated.

It is not possible to detail here the subsequent engagements and expeditions on the Cumberland and Tennessee, the White and Washita and other streams, or even the novel and exciting chase of General John Morgan's band up the Ohio, a distance of 500 miles in all.

The last work of importance in which the squadron was engaged consisted of the operations on the Cumberland, in the vicinity of Nashville, where, under Acting Rear-Admiral Lee, its co-operation with the forces of General Thomas contributed largely in the opinion of that distinguished commander to the demoralization of Hood's army.

After the surrender of the Confederate naval forces in Red river, in June 1865, the squadron, comprising at one time 100 steamers, was greatly reduced, and on August 14 it was wholly disbanded and became a thing of the past, leaving to the future the verification of the prediction of the Secretary of the Navy, that "present and future millions on the shores of those magnificent rivers, which patriotism and valor have emancipated, will remember with increasing gratitude the naval heroes who so well performed their part in those eventful times."

In the year 1862 some slight operations had been conducted against Charleston, but the first serious attack was not made until the spring of 1863. At this time the expectations of the country were great, for the success of the Monitor had imparted confidence in the ability of a fleet of similar vessels to capture Charleston.

The situation of Charleston somewhat resembles that of New York; it lies on a strip of land between two rivers, and by the junction of these rivers with the bay the harbor is formed. After the attack on Fort Sumter, the defenses were skillfully increased with the best guns then known, both smooth-bore and rifled. On the north lay Sullivan Island, on the south Morris Island, and an enemy coming in from sea would have to pass between them. These islands were lined with forts and batteries, including forts Moultrie and Wagner. Beyond Sumter were numerous obstructions, torpedoes and batteries at every available spot, besides several iron-clad vessels as additional means of de-

fense. To the better understanding of the severity of the fire to which the assaulting vessels were to be exposed it may be noted that the Confederate General Ripley, in his circular of instructions to the troops, mentions three circles or points of fire through which it would be necessary for the Union fleet to pass before reaching the city. Between Sumter and Moultrie our fleet would come within the first focus; and, according to some authorities, one hundred guns bore upon this particular point.

On account of the plan of attack, the enemy's fire was met under unfavorable circumstances. Instead of attempting to pass the forts they turned at the obstructions, thus literally becoming targets for the enemy's guns. They came comparatively unharmed out of a storm of fire that could have destroyed ordinary ships, but they had accomplished nothing.

However, success would have been astonishing. No mere naval attack could have reduced Fort Sumter. The works were intact, and a few guns afloat were pitted against the converging fire of hundreds ashore. It has been asked why the fleets did not pass the forts. The answer may be given in the following explanation of the situation: passing the outer batteries they would have come within another circle of fire which was formed by the northwestern face of Sumter, Fort Johnson, Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley. Had they succeeded in passing these, they would have been in the centre of another circle of fire composed of a number of batteries placed within the wharves of the city, on the shore of James Island, and extending up both banks of the Ashley and Cooper rivers. The outer circle, violent as was its fire, was the least destructive, and the nearer the fleet got to the city, the heavier would have been the fire. It would have been madness to attempt to pass further when it was ascertained there would be no rest for them, the farther they went the worse it was, the principle of defense being to make the interior as strong, if not stronger, than the exterior.

Admiral Dahlgren succeeded DuPont, and the careful and scientific manner in which he noted the operations of the monitors was of the utmost importance to the Government, and enabled the public to form a permanent and favorable judgment.

After the failure of April 7, the enemy increased the defenses of Morris Island. A speedy attack was therefore deter-



mined upon, and was made against the Morris Island batteries July 10. When General Gilmore opened fire the monitors moved up to a position where they could enfilade the Confederate works. The enemy soon retreated upon Fort Wagner, and at the same time General Gilmore's troops crossed the narrow inlet and gained a footing upon the island, which was preliminary to the capture of Wagner and the destruction of Sumter.

Previous to the attack, while preparations were going on, the monitors were never idle, but played a most important part in the proceedings. When the enemy's fire bore severely on our men, the monitors retaliated; they prevented the enemy from receiving reinforcements and also did effective picket duty. Day by day, and even at night until the final assault, they were at work. The day before the assault Admiral Dahlgren reported that the fort had been shattered into sand heaps. Under fire from the land and naval batteries, it became an easy prey, and Morris Island was evacuated. As soon as the ironclads were within the bar, Gilmore erected batteries commanding Sumter, and the famous bombardment began. Although the enemy made a faint show of holding the fort, its power for injury or defense was nearly gone and its final abandonment was a mere question of time.

The continued presence and unwearied fighting of the ironclads was most efficient in weakening still further the importance of Charleston as a Confederate centre. The contraband commerce of the city was destroyed, and it was of little importance as a military point to either party. It was rather tame work for the monitors after a time, for they could worry and harass the enemy in security, as there were no vessels that could cope with them in the harbor. But they renewed the fire day after day, until step by step the *finale* was almost imperceptibly reached, and Sumter, or all that remained of it, was ours.

It had always been the intention of the Government to undertake a co-operative movement against Mobile; but the project had again and again been abandoned, and the Confederates, taking advantage of this fact, had proceeded to construct a navy with the design of raising the blockade. The bay of



Mobile, strongly fortified by the Government in former days, was exceedingly difficult to blockade.

In the beginning of January, 1864, General Terry arrived off Mobile, and, impatient though he was to proceed, he wisely deferred any action until further assistance was secured. Military aid was obtained early in August, and on the 5th day of the month Admiral Farragut got his fleet under way and entered the bay, passing between the forts. The battle which ensued was one of the most remarkable on record. In the space of five hours he had disabled, destroyed or captured the Confederate fleet. Notwithstanding this fact, the engagement was not without serious results to the Union squadron. The fight had scarcely begun when it was found that the bay was full of torpedoes, and for this reason the Brooklyn, which had a torpedo-catcher, was ordered to lead, instead of the Hartford, the flagship. The *Tecumseh* was gallantly sending a charge into a Confederate ram when a torpedo exploded beneath her, and she sank to the bottom with her brave commander and crew. Then the Brooklyn fell back; but Farragut, steaming on, soon re-inspired her, and broadside after broadside was poured on the enemy. As Farragut passed the fort the ram made for the flagship, which returned her fire. Having passed the forts and dispersed the enemy's gunboats, most of the vessels were about to anchor when the ram *Tennessee* was again observed standing for the flagship. The *Monongahela* was the first to strike her, the *Lackawanna* followed, and lastly the *Hartford*. She never fired another gun and quickly surrendered.

The reduction of Fort Morgan followed, and the capture of this fort and of Gaines and Powell gave the Government possession of the bay and closed the ports against illicit trade. Operations here were not renewed until the following year.

A joint expedition was again arranged. Fort Alexis and Spanish Fort, the principal defensive works between the city and the captured forts, were soon invested by Union troops. The formal demand for surrender was made and complied with, and the United States flag was once more unfurled in the city of Mobile. In a few days all the vessels, officers, men, arms and ammunition of the insurgent navy had passed under Federal control. Sabine Pass and Galveston soon surrendered, and

before the middle of June the authority of the National Government was acknowledged from Maine to Texas.

Very early in the war the importance of obtaining possession of the waters of North Carolina became manifest. Hatteras, Roanoke and Plymouth were captured, and the Government had possession of the most important points. In April, 1864, the Confederates carried out their long-contemplated plan, namely, the recapture of Plymouth. This was accomplished by troops to the number of ten thousand. Lieutenant Flusser was then at Plymouth with four small gunboats, with which he expected to fight successfully the Albemarle, whose strength had been underrated. The result was disastrous. Our men fought bravely, but their vessels were almost destroyed, whilst the enemy remained unscathed.

On May 24 the ram made her appearance at the mouth of the Roanoke; but, being doubtless afraid of torpedoes, soon returned up the river. These fears were well grounded, for lines of torpedoes were placed at the mouth of the river. About a mile below Plymouth there was a picket station, which made it almost impossible to approach the ram to make an attack. In the face of such difficulties, Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, already distinguished for bravery, sought and obtained permission to blow up the ram. On the night of October 27, a small steam launch, manned by thirteen officers and men, started on this hazardous expedition. They were not perceived by anyone till they were hailed by the Albemarle. Almost immediately a discharge of musketry was turned on the launch. Another moment and the torpedo was lowered; a flash and thundering report followed; the launch was shattered to pieces, while the Albemarle slowly sank to the bottom. Lieutenant Cushing and one other survivor of the party escaped, and their gallant deed once more secured possession of the sounds. With the destruction of the Albemarle the demolition of the enemy's ironclads was nearly complete.

A few words about the Red river expedition will not be out of place. In the winter of 1863-64 Confederate troops were collected along the Red river and its tributaries. To anticipate them in their offensive movements, a joint expedition of the Army and Navy was organized, with the intention of ascending

the Red river. Part of the fleet went in advance until they reached the obstructions below Fort De Russy. It took them two days to reach that point. The fort was taken without much opposition, and the gunboats then pushed on to Alexandria, where they were to meet the Army under General Banks; but the troops were delayed. On April 7. Admiral Porter, with part of the fleet and the Army transports, started for Shreveport, expecting to join the Army at Springfield landing. On the third day the extreme point of the expedition was reached before Springfield. Here a sunken vessel, extending from bank to bank of the narrow river, opposed their further progress. News came that Banks had been defeated, and Porter found himself in a dangerous position. He was compelled to turn back, and, although the gunboats were throughout the whole distance continuously assailed by the Confederates, they fought their way successfully to Grand-Ecore, where the remainder of the fleet lay.

The river had fallen and it seemed impossible to get the vessels out, and Porter saw nothing before him but destruction. At this juncture Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bailey, acting engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, conceived the memorable plan of building a dam over the falls. The project was wholly successful, the vessels passed safely over, and the fleet was removed from danger.

Public attention was not strongly fixed on the Red river and similar expeditions, at this or any other time, although the labors of the fleet were arduous, and battles were of almost daily occurrence. On the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Cumberland and Tennessee, the constant patrolling of the rivers was going on, and the same may be said of the Potomac flotilla, which rendered invaluable service by arresting the contraband trade. Its presence in front of Washington also guarded that city from any attack that might otherwise have been made if the river had not been occupied by the fleet.

The importance of closing the Port of Wilmington had early been realized, but it was only in 1864 that General Grant was convinced that a landing might be effected with the assistance of the Navy. This he thought might be accomplished by a combined attack on the batteries, and he confidently hoped for their reduction.

Owing to the numerous operations of the Army it became impossible for a force to start before December. On the 16th of that month the troops embarked, but were again delayed by a severe gale which lasted three days. On the day after Admiral Porter sailed from Beaufort, another gale set in which scattered the fleet and caused further delay. At the suggestion of General Butler, who accompanied the fleet, a powder magazine was to be exploded near the fort, which it was calculated would do great damage. An old vessel, the *Louisiana*, had been brought from Norfolk, laden with powder, and every arrangement had been made to secure a simultaneous explosion. On the night of December 23 she was close in shore, and the enemy thinking her a blockade runner, which she had been made to resemble, welcomed her with signals. Then the fusees were lighted, and the party in charge took to their small boat and made for the vessel that had towed the *Louisiana* in shore. The explosion followed about an hour after, but did very little damage, not more than one-tenth of the powder having exploded.

Early the next morning, according to previous arrangement, the vessels took their places. The fleet consisted of three divisions. At 11.30 the *New Ironsides* opened fire and was followed by the *Monadnock*, *Canonicus* and *Mahopac*. The enemy replied gallantly, but as the deadliness of the fire increased their answering guns grew few and far between.

In less than two hours after the first shot, the fort had ceased firing. On Christmas day the attack was renewed, and again the terrible fire of the Union fleet met with little or no response from the enemy. A landing was made and troops went ashore to make a reconnoissance. The enemy kept themselves close and only a few prisoners were captured. General Butler decided that the fort was substantially uninjured and that nothing short of a regular siege would reduce it. The troops were accordingly returned to the transports, and left that day for Fort Monroe.

Much popular disappointment was felt at the failure of the first expedition to Fort Fisher, and none were more chagrined than the Admiral himself. Such was his confidence that the fort could be taken that he earnestly asked for another military force to co-operate with him. At his solicitation an expedition was organized in which the command of the military force was given to General Terry.

On January 12, 1865, the troops reached New Inlet, and were landed the next day. The bombardment began on the 13th, and the guns of the garrison were soon silenced. The firing was continued all night, giving the enemy no chance to repair injuries. Meantime, active preparations were made for the contemplated assault. Steadily all this time the shot and shell from 500 guns had been showering their fiery rain upon the work, destroying the palisades and dismounting the guns. About two thousand sailors and marines had landed and were to participate in the assault. They were to attack the sea-face, while General Terry's force was to assault the land-front. A system of signals was agreed upon between the General and the Admiral, and, from the precautions used, success seemed certain. At three o'clock the signal for assault was given, and the Admiral turned his guns against the upper batteries.

The attack by the sailors and marines was repulsed. It seems to have been mistaken by the garrison for the principal assault and nearly the whole force turned upon them and drove them back, with the loss, among others, of Lieutenants Preston and Porter, both gallant and daring officers. In the meantime, the soldiers had gained the northeastern face. The guns of the enemy were turned upon them, but they fought on and on till the last refuge of the foe was reached, and the entire force surrendered.

This desperate fight had continued during seven hours. General Terry lost 110 killed, and 536 wounded; the losses in the fleet amounted to 309. The result was in a great measure owing to the unexpected attack on the land-face by the main column, while the naval force held fast the enemy at the sea-front. This was all that could reasonably be expected of the sailors, and if that could have been accomplished, and victory equally secured by confining the attack on the sea-face to demonstrations and the fire of the fleet until the troops had gained a foothold, a real attack should have been avoided, for unless there was time to push the approaches well up to the crest of the glacis, or counter-scarp, in order that the storming party would have the least possible space to clear, it could have but little possible chance of success.

Fort Fisher has been reported superior in strength and size



to Malakoff tower. At the siege of Sebastopol, the French, in the first assault upon the Malakoff, from the distance of 400 yards, were repulsed with the loss of 2500 killed and wounded. They continued their approaches till within thirty yards of the works, and then, just as the last salvo was fired from their batteries, the assaulting column rushed in and captured the works before the Russians had time to run out of their bomb-proofs, into which they had been driven by the bombardment preceding the assault. On the other hand, the English failed in their assault on the Redan, made at the same time (12 o'clock precisely, the watches of the Generals-in-Chief and staff being set so as to agree with each other, it being the opinion that the moment of assault could be better regulated in that way than by any description of signals) and chiefly owing to their too great distance from the work, their approaches being no nearer than 200 yards.

"When the signal to assault came," says Commander Breese in his report, "the Navy column was 400 yards from the work." Admiral Porter says in his report, "I have since visited Fort Fisher and the adjoining works and find their strength greatly beyond what I had conceived. An engineer might be excusable in saying that they could not be captured except by regular siege. I wonder even now how it was done. The work, as I said before, is really stronger than the Malakoff Tower, which defied so long the combined powers of France and England."

As a result of the fall of Fort Fisher, Fort Caswell, all the works on Smith's Island, those lying between Caswell and Smithville up to the battery on Reeves' Point, on the west side of the river, were evacuated by the enemy.

"The capture of Fort Fisher added another to the series of brilliant victories achieved by the combined Army and Navy. Here, as in every other instance where they co-operated, they were one in plan, purpose and action. Without the Navy the Army would have been unable in many places to reduce the enemy's defenses; without the Army the Navy could not have retained possession of them when surrendered. While the Army pursued its devious march through an inimical and often unknown country, gaining a foothold step by step and inch by inch on the unfriendly soil, the Navy threaded its way through in-

terior streams whose hostile waters were often filled with hidden torpedoes and other instruments of destruction, while from concealed ambushes on the river banks many a sudden fire of sharpshooters sent death and desolation to our brave sailors and marines. In these successes and achievements the ironclads bore a prominent part. Powerful auxiliaries in defense, they were equally valuable in attack, and, while capable of working great havoc, were in comparison with the old wooden vessels almost invulnerable themselves. They instituted a new era in naval warfare, and by their wonderful success won a recognition from foreign countries which their invaluable services could not but command."

No reference has been made in these pages to numerous instances of naval batteries on shore co-operating with the Army, as at Pulaski and Charleston, and various joint expeditions and engagements, nor to the assistance rendered the Army on the James and York in the campaign against Richmond, and the expeditions for the relief of Sumter and Pickens. But sufficient has been said to establish the fact that one was essential to the other, and to the ultimate success of the war. "Not too much can be written of the Army, its bravery, its endurance, its perils, its triumphs; but of the Navy historians have not written enough."

From the dawn of the Rebellion to its close, the Navy rendered glorious and efficient service. It established a blockade along more than 3500 miles of coast, it rendered material and often indispensable aid in the recovery of every accessible stronghold captured or held by the enemy, and drove nearly every pirate from the seas.

"Compare the history of European navies with our own, contrast the naval operations of England and France with ours in any equal period of time, and the results seem marvelous. Nowhere in history can there be found a more distinguished record, nowhere a more prolific theme."

"The Army was at Antietam, at Gettysburg, at Atlanta; the Navy at Hatteras, Port Royal, Port Hudson, New Orleans, Mobile. The Army has its Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade, Hancock and Reynolds with hundreds of other names whose deeds have been blazoned on enduring pages; the Navy

has its Farragut, and Foote, and Porter, its Dupont, and Dahlgren, and Rowan, with many another whose name has forever become illustrious."

"Over many a soldier's nameless grave wild flowers are growing, over many a coffinless hero's bones the waves sing an endless requiem. As their deeds were, so should their memories be—alike brave and undaunted, alike honored and revered. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand. And so let their record read in the pages of history, comrades and brothers as they were, on the grandest battlefield the world has ever seen."



*George Washington, Esq.,*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

*From his Profile taken in 1791. Aetat. 59. Published by J. Easton, Salisbury, 1796.*

DECEMBER 14, 1799.

\*On Thursday Dec. 12 the General rode out to his farms about ten o'clock, and did not return home till past 3 o'clock. Soon after he went out, the weather became very bad, rain hail and snow falling alternately, with a cold wind.—When he came in I carried some letters to him, to frank, intending to send them to the Post Office in the evening.—He franked the letters; but said the weather was too bad to send a Servant up to the Office that evening.—I observed to him that I was afraid he had got wet, he said no, his great coat had kept him dry, but his neck appeared to be wet, and the snow was hanging on his hair.—He came to dinner without changing his dress. In the Evening he appeared as well as usual.

A heavy fall of snow took place on Friday, which prevented the General from riding out as usual.—He had taken cold (undoubtedly from being so much exposed the day before) and complained of having a sore throat—he had a hoarseness, which increased in the evening; but he made light of it, as he would never take anything to carry off a cold, always observing, "let it go as it came."—In the evening the papers having come from the post office, he sat in the room, with Mrs. Washington and myself, reading them, till about nine o'clock, and, when he met with anything which he thought diverting or interesting, he would read it aloud.—He desired me to read the debates of the Virginia Assembly, on the election of a Senator and Governor; which I did.—On his retiring to bed, he appeared to be in perfect health, excepting the cold before mentioned, which he considered as trifling, and had been remarkably cheerful all the evening.—

About 2 or 3 o'clock on Saturday Morning he awoke Mrs. Washington & told her he was very unwell, and had had an ague. She observed that he could scarcely speak, and breathed with difficulty—and would have got up to call a servant; but he would not permit her lest she should take cold.—As soon as the day appeared, the woman (Caroline) went into the room to make a fire—and he desired that Mr. Rawlins, one of the Overseers who was used to bleeding the people, might be sent for to bleed him before the Doctor could arrive.—And the woman (Caroline) came to my room requesting I might go to the General, who was very ill.—I got up put on my clothes as quick as possible, and went to his chamber.—Mrs. Washington was then up, and related to me his being taken ill about 2 or 3 o'clock, as before stated.—I found him breathing with difficulty—and hardly able to utter a word intelligibly—I went out instantly—and wrote a line to Dr. Craik, which I sent off by my Servant, ordering him to go with all the swiftness his horse could carry him,—and immediately returned to the General's chamber, where I found him in the same situation I had left him. A mixture of Molasses,

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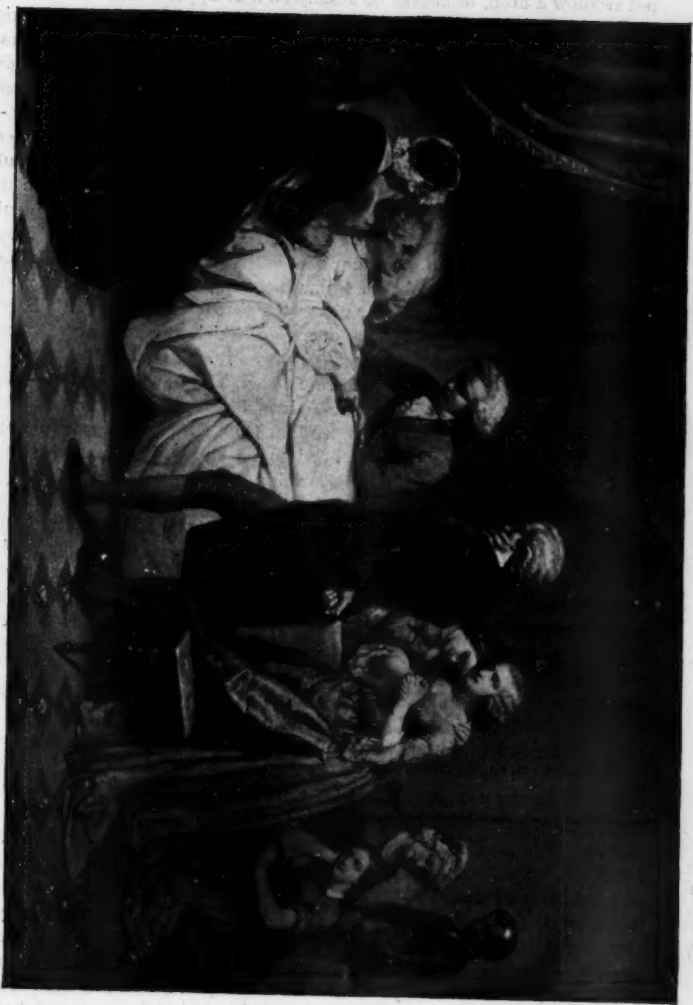
\* This circumstantial account of the last illness and death of General Washington was noted by his secretary, Tobias Lear, on the Sunday following his death, which happened on Saturday evening, Dec. 14, 1799, between the hours of ten and eleven.



PAINTED BY STEAENS. LITHOGRAPHED BY REBIER, PARIS.

DEATH-BED OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. J. B. BRADLEY, JR.



Vinegar & Butter was prepared, to try its effect in the throat; but he could not swallow a drop, whenever he attempted it he appeared to be distressed, convulsed, and almost suffocated.—Mr. Rawlins came in soon after sun rise—and prepared to bleed him. When the Arm was ready—the General, observing that Rawlins appeared to be agitated, said, as well as he could speak, "*don't be afraid*," and after the incision was made, he observed, "*the orifice is not large enough*." However, the blood ran pretty freely.—Mrs. Washington, not knowing whether bleeding was proper or not in the General's situation; beg'd that much might not be taken from him, lest it should be injurious, and desired me to stop it; but when I was about to untie the string, the general put up his hand to prevent it, and as soon as he could speak, he said "*more*."—Mrs. W. being still uneasy lest too much blood should be taken, it was stop'd after about half a pint was taken from him.—Finding that no relief was obtained from bleeding, and that nothing would go down the throat, I proposed bathing the throat externally with *Salvattita*, which was done, and in the operation, which was with the hand, and in the gentlest manner, he observed '*'tis very sore*.' A piece of flannel was then put round his neck. His feet were also soaked in warm water.—This, however, gave no relief.—In the mean time, before Doctor Craik arrived, Mrs. Washington requested me to send for Doct. Brown of Port Tobacco, whom Doctor Craik had recommended to be called, if any case should ever occur that was seriously alarming.—I dispatched a Messenger (Cyrus) to Dr. Brown immediately (about nine o'clk)—Doctor Craik came in soon after, and upon examining the General he put a blister of cantharidis on the throat & took more blood from him, and had some Vinegar & hot water put into a Teapot, for the General to draw in the steam from the nozel—which he did, as well as he was able.—He also ordered sage tea and Vinegar to be mixed for a Gargle.—This the General used as often as desired; but when he held back his head to let it run down, it put him into great distress and almost produced suffocation. When the mixture came out of his mouth some phlegm followed it, and he would attempt to cough, which the Doctor encouraged him to do as much as he could; but without effect, he could only make the attempt.—About eleven o'clock Dr. Dick was sent for.—Dr. Craik bled the General again about this time.—No effect, however, was produced by it, and he continued in the same state, unable to swallow anything.—Doctor Dick came in about 3 o'clk, and Dr. Brown arrived soon after.—Upon Dr. Dick's seeing the Genl. & consulting a few minutes with Dr. Craik, he was bled again, the blood ran slowly—appeared very thick, and did not produce any symptoms of fainting.—Doctor Brown came into the chamber room after, and upon feeling the General's pulse &c. the Physicians went out together.—Dr. Craik soon after returned.—The General could now swallow a little (about 4 o'clk)—Calomel & tartar em. were administered; but without any effect.—About half past 4 o'clk, he desired me to ask Mrs. Washington to come to his bed side—when he requested her to go down into his room & take from his desk two wills which she would find there, and bring them to him, which she did.—Upon looking at them he gave her [one] which he observed was useless, as it was superceded by the



HOUDON'S CAST OF THE FACE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

other, and desired her to burn it, which she did, and then took the other & put it away.—After this was done, I returned again to his bed side and took his hand. He said to me, "*I find I am going, my breath cannot continue long, I believed, from the first attack it would be fatal, do you arrange & record all my late military letters & papers—arrange my accounts & settle my books, as you know more about them than any one else, and let Mr. Rawlins finish recording my other letters, which he has begun.*"—He asked "*when Mr. Lewis L. Washington would return?*" I told him I believed about the 20th of the month. He made no reply to it.—The Physicians again came in (between 5 & 6 o'clock) and when they came to his bed side, Dr. Craik asked him if he could sit up in the bed. He held out his hand to me & was raised up, when he said to the Physicians. "*I feel myself going you had better not take any more trouble about me; but let me go off quietly; I cannot last long.*" They found what had been done was without effect—he laid down again and they retired excepting Dr. Craik.—He then said to him, "*Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go, I believed from my first attack that I wd not survive it, my breath cannot last long.*"—The Doctor pressed his hand but could not utter a word.—He retired from the bed side—and sat by the fire absorbed in grief.—About 8 o'clock the Physicians again came into the Room, and applied blisters to his legs;—but went out without a ray of hope.—From this time he appeared to breath with less difficulty than he had done; but was very restless, constantly changing his position to endeavor to get ease.—I aided him all in my power, and was gratified in believing he felt it; for he would look upon me with his eyes speaking gratitude; but unable to utter a word without great distress.—About ten o'clock he made several attempts to speak to me before he could effect it—at length, he said, "*I am just going, Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put into the Vault in less than two days after I am dead.*"—I bowed assent.—He looked at me again, and said "*Do you understand me*"—I replied Yes Sir, "*Tis well*" said he.—About ten minutes before he expired his breathing became much easier—he lay quietly—he withdrew his hand from mine & felt his own pulse—I spoke to Dr. Craik who sat by the fire—he came to the bed side.—The General's hand fell from his wrist.—I took it in mine and laid it upon my breast—Dr. Craik put his hand over his eyes and he expired without a struggle or a Sigh!—While we were fixed in silent grief—Mrs. Washington asked, with a firm & collected Voice, "*Is he gone.*"—I could not speak, but held up my hand as a signal that he was.—"*Tis well*" said she, in a plain voice, "*All is now over.—I have no more trials to pass through.—I shall soon follow him!*"—

OCURRENCES NOT NOTED IN THE PRECEDING PAGES.

\* The General's Servant,\* Christopher, attended his bed side & in the room, when he was sitting up, through his whole illness.—About 8 o'clock in the Morning the General expressed a wish to get up. His clothes were put

\* In the afternoon the General observing that Christopher had been Standing by his bed side for a long time—made a motion for him to sit in a chair which stood by the bed side.—

must be about the form at least, 50 long as the  
which are concave to the beam, although the  
curvature may sometimes be less —

The angle of the line should depend  
more upon the quality than quantity of the  
the different speeds of it. It is also of course  
upon the demand for purchase, or fancy  
of purchase —

Mount Vernon?  
9th July 1799 } A copy of the  
to the President

Wm. D. Smith



on, and he was led to a Chair, by the fire.—He lay down again about two hours afterwards.—A glisten was administered to him, by Dr. Craik's directions, about one o'clock; but produced no effect.—He was helped up again about 5 o'clock—and after sitting about one hour, he desired to be undressed and put in bed, which was done.—Between the hours of 6 and nine o'clk, he several times asked what hour it was.—During his whole illness, he spoke but seldom & with great difficulty and distress, and in so low & broken a voice as at times hardly to be understood.—His patience, fortitude & resignation never forsook him for a moment.—In all his distress he uttered not a sigh nor a complaint, always endeavoring to take what was offered him, or to do what was desired.—

At the time of his decease Dr. Craik & myself were in the situation before mentioned.—Christopher was standing by the bed side.—Mrs. Washington was sitting near the foot of the bed.—Caroline, Charlotte, and some other of the servants were Standing in the Room near the door.—Mrs. Forbes, the House-keeper, was frequently in the Room in the day & evening.

As soon as Dr. Craik could speak, after the distressing scene was closed, he desired one of the Servants to ask the Gentlemen below to come up stairs.—When they came around the bed, I kissed the cold hand, which I had 'till then held, laid it down, went to the fire and was for some time lost in profound grief, until aroused by Christopher desiring me to take care of the General's keys and things which he had taken out of his pockets, and which Mrs. Washington directed him to give to me.—I wraped them up in the General's Handkerchief, and took them with me down stairs;—About 12 o'clk the Corps was brought down and laid out in the large Room.—

Sunday—Dec. 15."—Mrs. Washington sent for me in the morning and desired I would send up to Alexa. and have a Coffin made, which I did.—Doctor Dick measured the body which was, as follows.———In length 6 ft. 3½ inchs exact

Across the Shoulders 1 — 9 —, —, —,

Across the Elbows— 2 — 1 —, —, —,

After breakfast—I gave Dr. Dick and Dr. Brown forty dolls. each, which Sum Dr. Craik advised as very proper, and they left us.—I wrote letters to the following persons informing them of the melancholly event.—

Mrs. Washington informed me that the Executors to the Generals will, were—	Bushrod Washington	} Inclosed to Colo Blackburn desiring him to forward them by express.—
Wm. Washington	Colo Wm. Washington	
Bushrod Washington	} Sent express to New Kent by Cæsar.	
G. S. Washington		
Saml Washington		
&		
G. W. P. Curtis.	Lawrence Lewis	} Sent to the Post Office.
	G. W. P. Curtis	

The President of the United States  
General Hamilton  
John Lewis, desiring him to give information to his brothers George, Robert D Howell & to Capt. Saml. Washington

District of Columbia, Washing-  
ton County to wit,

I hereby Certify that  
Letters Testamentary on the last  
will and testament and estate  
of George Washington late Presi-  
dent of the United States of  
America deceased have been  
on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of November A D  
1800, in due form of law, gran-  
ted and committed to George  
J. Washington and have been  
served to the executor  
in the same well named, the  
dites having duly transmitted  
reminiscent.

Given under my  
hand and public  
seal of my office  
the 15<sup>th</sup> day of  
November A D 1800

J. M. Smith  
Washington Co. Dist. of Col.

Fac-simile of the letter of administration on the estate of George Washington.

George S. Washington  
 Colo. Ball  
 Genl. Pinckney  
 Capt. Hammond

} Sent off to Berkley on Monday  
 Morning by my Servant  
 Charles

Mr. Stuart was sent for in the Morning—About 10 o'clk Mr. Thos. Peter came down—and about 2 came Mr. & Mrs. Law to all whom I had sent on Saturday Evening.—Dr. Thornton came down with Mr. & Mrs. Law.—Dr. Craik tarried here all this day and night.—

In the evening I consulted with Mr. Law, Mr. Peter & Dr. Craik on fixing a day for the depositing the body in the vault.—I wished the ceremony to be postponed 'till the last of the week, to give time to some of the General's Relations to be here. But Dr. Craik & Dr. Thornton gave it decidedly as their opinion that, considering the disorder of which the General died, being of an inflammatory kind, it would not be proper, nor perhaps safe to keep the body so long, and therefore Wednesday was fixed upon for the funeral, to allow a day (Thursday) in case the weather should be unfavorable on Wednesday.—

#### MONDAY—DEC. 16.

People were directed to open the Vault, clean away the rubbish from about it & make everything decent around it.—

Dr. Craik, Mr. Peter & Dr. Thornton left us after breakfast.—Mrs. Stuart and her two daughters came here in the forenoon.—Mr. Anderson went to Alexa. to get a number of things preparatory for the funeral.—Mourning clothes were ordered for the family, domestics & overseers.—

Information being received from Alexa. that the Military, Free Masons, &c. were determined to show their respect to the memory of the General, by attending his body to the grave—measures were taken to make provision for the refreshments of a large number of people, as some refreshment wd be expected. Mr. Robt Hamilton wrote a letter informing that a schooner of his would be off Mt. Vernon to fire minute guns on the funeral of the deceased.—Gave notice of the time fixed for the burial to the following persons by Mrs. Washington's desire.—Mr. Mason & family—Mr. Peake & family—Mrs. Peake—Mr. Nichols and family—Mr. McCarty & family—Miss McCarty—Mr. & Mrs. McClanahan—Lord Fairfax & family—Mr. Triplett & family—Mr. Anderson & family—Mr. Diggs—Mr. Cockburn & family—L. W. Massey & family.

I wrote also to the Revd. Mr. Davis to read the Services.—

Mrs. Washington desired that a door might be made for the Vault, instead of having it closed up at formerly, after the body shd be deposited—observing—“*That it will soon be necessary to open it again.*”

#### TUESDAY—DEC. 17.

Every preparation for the mournful ceremony was making.—Mr. Diggs came here in the forenoon, and also Mr. Stewart Adjutant to the Alexa. Regt. to view the ground for the procession.—About one o'clk the Coffin was brought from Alexa. in a Stage.—Mr. Ingle the Cabinet maker, and Mr. W. Munn, the plumber came with it, also Mr. Grater, with the Shroud.

12  
Mount Vernon 13 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1799

M<sup>r</sup>. Anderson,

I did not know that you were here yesterday morning until I had mounted my horse, otherwise I should have given you what I now send.

As M<sup>r</sup>. Rawlins was going to the Union Farm to lay off the Clover lots, I sent by him the Duplicate for that Farm to his brother - and as I was going to River Farm myself, I carried a copy for that Farm to Dondah - Both of them have been directed to consider them attentively, & to be prepared to give you their ideas of the mode of arranging the work when they are called upon. -

Such a Pen as I saw yesterday at Union Farm, would, if the Cattle were kept in it one Week, destroy the whole of them. - They would be infinitely more comfortable in this, or any other weather, in the open field. - Logue run Farm Pen may be in the same condition - It did not occur to me as I passed through the yard of the Barn to look into it - I am Your friend &c<sup>t</sup>

G. Washington

M<sup>r</sup>. Jas. Anderson

This letter was the last written by Gen. Washington, which claim is substantiated by Mr. Lear's statements as to his movements on December 13. The original letter is owned by the Pennsylvania Historical Society and this fac-simile of it has been kindly loaned to us by Mr. F. D. Stone, the librarian.

—The body was laid in the Coffin, at which time I cut off some of the General's hair for Mrs. Washington.—

The Mahogany Coffin was lined with lead, soddered at the joints—and a cover of lead to be soddered on after the body should be in the Vault.—The whole put into a case lined & covered with black cloth.

WEDNESDAY—DEC. 18.

About 11 o'clk numbers of persons began to assemble to attend the funeral, which was intended to have been at twelve o'clk; but as a great part of the Troops expected could not get down in time, it did not take place till 3.—Eleven pieces of artillery were brought down.—And a Schooner belonging to Mr. R. Hamilton came down and lay off Mt. Vernon to fire minute guns.—The Pall holders were as follow—Colonels—Little, Simms, Payne, Gilpin, Ramsey, & Marsteller—and Colo. Blackburne walked before the Corps.—

Colo. Little, Simms & Deneal and Doctr Dick formed the arrangements of the Procession—which was as follows—The Troops—Horse & foot—Music playing & Solemn dirge with muffled Drums.—The Clergy—viz The Revd. Mr. Davis—Mr. Muir, Mr. Moffatt, & Mr. Addison—The body borne by Officers & Masons, who insisted upon carrying it to the grave.—The Principal Mourners—viz. Mrs. Stuart & Mrs. Law—Misses Nancy & Sally Stuart—Miss Fairfax & Miss Dennier[?]  
—Mr. Law & Mr. Peter—Doctor Craik & T Lear—Lord Fairfax & Ferdinando Fairfax.—Lodge No. 23.  
—Corporation of Alexandria.—All other persons, preceded by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Rawlins, the Overseers, &c. &c.—

The Revd. Mr. Davis read the service & made a short extemporary speech—The Masons performed their ceremonies—and the Body was deposited in the Vault—All then returned to the House & partook of some refreshment—and dispersed with the greatest good order & regularity.—The remains of the Provision were distributed among the Blacks.—Mr. Peter, Dr. Craik & Dr. Thornton tarried here all night.

T. LEAR.



### THREE VALUABLE OLD BOOKS.

BY SALLIE E. MARSHALL HARDY.

Mrs. Henry L. Pope, the State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kentucky, has three valuable and interesting old books. They were a present to her from the father of her first husband, James K. Marshall, of Virginia, who was a son of Chief Justice John Marshall. Two of them were originally the property of General George Washington, and were given to the Chief Justice by Mrs. Washington, at the suggestion of the General's nephew and executor, Judge Bushrod Washington, as an evidence of their gratitude to him for writing the biography of George Washington. There are two notable facts connected with the publication of this latter work, the Chief Justice's refusal to allow his title to be put before the plain "J. Marshall" as author, and Thomas Jefferson's anxiety as to what the book might contain about himself and party.

Of these old books the one which is of the greatest interest is entitled: "Weekly State of the Continental Troops, under the immediate Command of His Excellency George Washington, Esquire, General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America." It is curious to note how pitifully few are recorded: "Present, fit for duty," sometimes only two or three hundred men. In these days of large armies it seems almost incredible.

The first date is: "Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1778," the last "Newburgh, June 15, 1783." Some pages are headed: "Weekly State of the Continental Army under Major-General St. Clair."

The last entry is:

"N. B.—The Maryland Detachment, Jersey and York Brigades, on Furloughs. Lieut. S—— of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment in arrest. Discharged in the Connecticut line 871 privates."

This Revolutionary Army Journal is a very large leather-bound book, made, as a notice on the first page tells, by

"William Frickett, Stationer and Book-Binder, at his house, in Front Street, facing Black Horse Alley, and in Water Street in the lower part of said house, Phila-

delphia, Makes and Sells all sorts of Account Books at the lowest prices, viz., Ledgers, bound in leather or vellum, with Russia bands; Journals, Day Books, etc., etc.

"N. B.—Ready Money for Linen Rags."

The second book, a British Army Order Book, was captured by some of Washington's men in 1778 and the last pages are blank. It contains the general orders of the troops that came with the powerful British fleet, commanded by Lord Howe, and arrived at New York, June 29, 1776, to reinforce his brother, General Howe.

#### Excerpts from the British Order Book:

WINKLEDON, March 10, 1776.

The Battalion to assemble to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock on Winkledon Common in order to be reviewed by his Majesty.

PORTSMOUTH, April 25, 1776.

#### EMBARKATION ORDERS:

August 2, 1776, On Board the *Royal George* Transport. Standing Orders for the Corps of Foot Guards on the American service. "The Brigadier flatters himself that the corps will never have occasion to go to the right-about in the presence of the enemy. But as it may happen to be necessary to change the disposition and take ground to the rear, he wishes it may be clearly understood by every soldier as not meaning a retreat, and therefore this manœuvre may be executed with as much steadiness and good order as any to the front. It is particularly recommended to the officers to prevent the men from buying of oysters, they being extremely prejudicial to their health.

BOSTON, January 27, 1776.

#### MEMORANDUM:

Lost—Near Gen. Matthew's quarters yesterday morning, a small, oval double looking-glass in a black shagreen case, by Lt. Col. Frelawney's servant. Whoever brings it shall have  $\frac{1}{2}$  a dollar reward.

September 7, '76.

#### GENERAL ORDERS:

The Commander-in-Chief entertains the highest opinion of the bravery of the few troops that yesterday beat back a very superior body of the rebels.

Just before the battle of Princeton, the General Orders contain the following:

The troops are not to be alarmed in case they should hear popping shots near their quarters, as there are nothing but skulking rebel parties in the neighborhood.

General Washington, Chief Justice Marshall and a number of our other great men were among the so-called "skulking rebels."

HEADQUARTERS, BRUNSWICK, Feb. 1, 1777.

#### BRIGADE ORDERS:

Several men of the Second Battalion, Infantry, and some of other corps having lately been taken by the enemy by straying beyond the outposts of the army, Lord Cornwallis orders that for the future the outsentries shall fire upon any soldier who

shall attempt to go beyond them without a proper pass. He likewise expects that the commanding officers of battalions and companies will take the most effectual methods to prevent the men under their commands from leaving their quarters, and he hopes that the soldier has not much spirit to risque a long and shameful captivity for the hopes of procuring any temporary convenience.

HEADQUARTERS, BRUNSWICK, Feb. 6, '77.

There being some porter and sower crout arrived, the troops will receive theirs to-morrow.

March 16, 1777.

The Commander-in-Chief has it in command from his majesty to express in the strongest terms his royal approbation of the activity, persevering ardour and bravery which have been so eminently manifested by the troops, both British and foreign, serving in North America under his command.

May 26, 1777.

As some inconveniences have arisen from the want of a proper regulation of rank between the regulars and provincial troops, and as rank can not be in the latter as it is in the former, the result of long services and considerable experience, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that the regulars shall outrank the provincials.

OFF TURKEY POINT, Chesapeake Bay, Aug. 23, '77.

All negroes that may join any part of the army are to be immediately conducted to Headquarters, where orders will be given for the further disposal of them. A dollar is offered for each head of cattle and half a dollar for each sheep.

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1777.

The Commander-in-Chief returns his thanks to Col. Donope and to all the officers and men of Hessian attachment under his command for their gallantry and spirited attempt in the attack of the evening of the 22nd. In which, tho' not attended with the success it merited, still reflects great honor and credit upon them.

Under Nov. 3, 1777, dispatches are from Gen. Burgoyne and extract from a letter from him to Gen. Howe:

ALBANY, Oct. 20, 1777.

The army determined to die a man rather than submit to terms, repugnant to National and personal Honour.

I trust you will think the treaty inclosed consistent with both.

Then follow the articles of the first overtures—signed Horatio Gates.

Gen. Burgoyne's answer:

This article inadmissible in any extremity, sooner than this army will consent to ground their arms in their encampment, they will rush on the enemy determined to take no quarter.

Then follow articles of the second treaty, which were accepted:

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1777.

Gen. Cornwallis promoted for services in the Jerseys.

Two men to receive 600 and 1000 lashes for stealing and desertion. Another, for stealing a piece of linen, to receive 500 lashes, and in the most public manner to be drummed out of the garrison with a halter about his neck.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1778.

## MEMORANDUM:

Those officers who want tickets for the ball on Thursday, may have them at Smith's, to-morrow, from 12 to 2, at half a guinea each.\*

The third book contains copies of American and French State Papers and the letters which passed between the American envoys and M. Talleyrand and his agents. It is in the handwriting of Chief Justice Marshall, and is a complete history of our trouble with France, and tells clearly why the mission was fruitless. May 31, 1797, John Marshall was nominated by President Adams, with Gen. Pinckney and Mr. Gerry, envoys extraordinary to France to endeavor to settle our disputes with that country.

Before any negotiations would be considered Talleyrand, who was the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the French Directory, demanded a private bribe, a "douceur" they called it, of £50,000 sterling for themselves. They said to the envoys:

When we employed a lawyer we gave him a fee without knowing whether the cause could be gained or not, but it was necessary to have one and we paid for his services whether these services were successful or not, so in the present state of things the money must be advanced for the good offices the individuals were to render, whatsoever might be the effect of those good offices.

The answer was:

There was no parallel in the cases, that a lawyer not being able to render judgment, could not command success; he could only endeavor to obtain it, and consequently we could only pay him for his endeavors, but the Directory could decide on the issue of our negotiations."

Chief Justice Marshall's handwriting is plain, easy to read, very indicative of the character of the man, as is the simple signature, J. Marshall, to all the letters and papers.

The papers tell of several interviews, once or twice they took breakfast with M. Talleyrand, "The Prince of Diplomatsists."

The paper, which contains a full statement and masterly defense of the American policy towards France, sent by the

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\* Query: Is this the Smith asked about on page 94?

envoys to the minister to be presented to the Directory, was drafted by General Marshall.

The book ends with the following letter to the American Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering :

PARIS, Nov. 27, 1797.

DEAR SIR : Frequent and urgent attempts have been made to inveigle us again into negotiations with persons not officially authorized, of which the obtaining of money is the basis ; but we have persisted in declining to have any further communication relative to diplomatic business with persons of that description, and we mean to adhere to this determination. We are sorry to inform you that the present disposition of the Government of this country appears to be as unfriendly towards ours as ever, and that we have very little prospect of succeeding in our mission.

We have the honor to be,

Your most obedt. servts.,

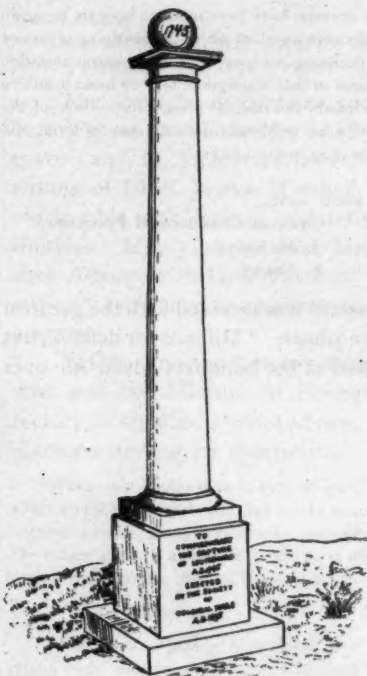
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,  
J. MARSHALL,  
E. GERRY.

On his return General Marshall was received with the greatest enthusiasm and the well-known phrase, "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," originated at the banquets given all over the country in his honor.



## LOUISBOURG—PAST AND PRESENT.

BY HOWLAND PELL.



As hundreds of members of the American patriotic Society of Colonial Wars will be present next June at the unveiling of the monument, to be erected by this organization at Louisbourg to perpetuate the memory of the New England troops killed at its siege 150 years ago, I deem it that a relation of my recent visit to Louisbourg, in behalf of the Society, will be interesting to them.

Leaving Lewis Wharf, Boston, at noon, shortly after sunrise the following day I entered rock-bound Yarmouth Harbor, Nova Scotia, and here boarded the "Flying Bluenose" for Halifax, the citadel town

of the province, and went thence by the International Railway to Sydney, Cape Breton Island.

As the railroad now being completed by the Dominion Coal Company was not open to travel, I chartered a conveyance in Sydney and drove twenty-five miles across country to Louisbourg, a modern town on the beautiful land-locked harbor of that name. I was told that when the town was at the height of its prosperity, a century and a half ago, during the fishing season there were thirty thousand people in the town and vicinity, and nearly a thousand fishing boats sailed from the port; now there

are not a thousand inhabitants in the whole district or more than forty or fifty boats. Driving the two miles between the new town and the old, we passed the remains of the Grand Battery, built to protect the opening of the harbor, and drove over an ancient, paved street, which, I was told, had not been repaired since the departure of the French, and I can well believe it. On both sides were remains of the stone fences with which the thrifty French colonists had inclosed their land, and here and there piles of stones and bricks indicated the sites of their homes. Several buildings must have been of considerable size. They bore witness to the prosperity of the period. Driving around the head of the harbor, the earthworks, casements, ditch and glacis of the fortress came in view. Crossing the filled-in moat we entered at the site of the West Gate by the Dauphin's Bastion, passing the keelson of one of the old French ships revealed by the ebbing tide.

The lines of earthworks, which are very well preserved, extend across a peninsula from the harbor to the ocean at an average height of twenty feet; in places the glacis was on the outside of natural ponds, which were utilized as moats and at other points, where there was no water, the wall was higher.

The presiding genius of the fortress, Patrick Kennedy, termed "Uncle Pat," was on hand to explain and show all the interesting features of the place. He is well-fitted for his office, as his grandfather was a sergeant in an English regiment during the last siege and settled here five years afterwards. He is well stocked with stories of the three wars, the French, the Revolutionary, and War of 1812.

Walking along the parapet we came to the remains of the King's Bastion and Citadel, inclosing the Place d'Armes. On one side are the ruins of the chapel, officers' quarters and other buildings; on another several casements or bomb proofs, in a very good state of preservation. The French governor, Duchambon, surrendered the keys of the fortress to General Pepperrell in this Bastion on June 17, 1745, and as one of the objects of my journey was to select a site for a memorial to be erected by the Society of Colonial Wars next June on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the victory, it seemed proper to decide on this locality.

In front of this great bastion is a well-preserved redoubt, sur-

rounded by a ditch and connected by a causeway with the main fortress. In the centre of the redoubt are the remains of a small block house, and here the site was selected as a most prominent position, and one before which the New England troops passed many a weary hour which, for some, was their last.

History relates that when the victorious army entered the fortress, they were amazed at its strength and, even now, after the lapse of a century and a half, and when we know the English soldiers spent two years and more in destroying the works, one cannot but admire the perseverance and bravery of our forefathers in coming so far to successfully attack a foe so powerfully entrenched. The experience gained in this and other expeditions, gave to the colonists the knowledge and confidence in their own powers which enabled them, thirty years later, to successfully undertake the war which resulted in our national existence, hence, all honors to these forgotten heroes of the past! The details of the sieges are so graphically described by Parkman, Winsor, Bourinot and others, that it is unnecessary to make any allusion to them, otherwise than giving a mere statement of the forces engaged, which show the extent of the works. In 1745 the place was captured by a New England expedition under General Pepperrell, consisting of 3250 men from Massachusetts, 516 from Connecticut and 304 from New Hampshire. A battalion arrived from Rhode Island after the surrender. The French forces surrendered by Governor Duchambon, included 650 regulars, 1310 militia, 2000 inhabitants and the crew of the "Vigilante," 560 men. The colonial land forces were assisted by a British fleet of eleven sails and 524 guns under Commodore Peter Warren, and a colonial fleet of thirteen sails and 240 guns, under Captain Tyng. It must be remembered, however, that the French were in, what was thought to be, an impregnable fortress, and were assisted by large bands of Indians and militia in the surrounding country. In 1755 the English made an attempt to capture the place with a large fleet and 6000 men, but the French had strengthened the works when it was restored to them in 1749 by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and had a larger fleet and 10,000 men, so the expedition failed. In June, 1758, an English force of 11,000 men under Generals Amherst and Wolfe, captured the fortress after a severe siege of over a month, during which 1600

soldiers were slain. The works were then destroyed and abandoned, and have been so ever since, only a few fishermen's houses remain where there was once a city with churches, streets, docks, etc. Following the lines towards the sea, we passed the Queen's Bastion, and then the Princess' Bastion, all being connected by what was once a lofty curtain wall of stone and earth, but now blown by tons of gunpowder into a row of grassy mounds. Where the works end by the sea, the waves are gradually washing bare the great timbers and heavy iron rods and bolts which bear witness to the skill of the French engineers of the past century. A short distance from the Princess' Bastion, is a large rock known as the Black Cape; here was the stone quarry, for the drill holes and vast piles of rock thrown in regular lines from the barrow furrows show how suddenly the work was abandoned. Near here there was a severe skirmish, and the slain were buried on the spot, but the rains of a hundred years are now laying bare the bones of the dead soldiers. The ramparts along the seashore were not so strong, as there was less danger of an attack from that direction, but after inclosing about two hundred acres the lines again cross the peninsula with bastions, curtain wall and glacis, as on the land side. In one place the causeway and a row of spiles upon which a bridge was built still remain. The defenses on the harbor side were similar to those on the seashore, and the basin was guarded by a heavy chain. On the harbor shore one can yet see the timbers and planks upon which the scows were landed to unload their cargoes from the ships moored near by. Many of the ancient streets can still be distinguished, and one of them, King street, has never been closed and is now used, while the remains of the smaller houses are only marked by piles of rubbish; the vast quadrangle of the hospital and chapel indicate the size of the buildings. The foundations of the jail show that the safety of the prisoners was well assured. The wooden barracks inclosed a large parade ground, and it did not require the suggestion from "Uncle Pat," to imagine the white-coated, moustached soldiers of France, marching through the streets to parade on the Place d'Armes, or to think of the solitary sentinels pacing their posts in the moonlight or shivering in the snow and sleet of a wintry gale. The town was often graced by the presence of fair ladies, if one may judge from the rings and



delicate ornaments occasionally found. Mementoes of the siege are abundant. There may be many spurious articles, but I doubt it, as the price asked is too moderate for profit, and, as "Uncle Pat" said, the "folks are not artful enough for it." They may become so before long, but there cannot be much gain in making a cannonball for fifty cents and bringing it over to the fortress, especially as very few people would care to carry them home. The same may be said about the old French cannon on the bottom of the harbor, a diver offered to procure me all I wanted if I would pay him for his work, but unfortunately for him, my wants in that respect were easily satisfied.\* The Governor's palace was built largely of white Caen stone brought over from France, and must have been an imposing edifice. Beyond the walls, towards Point Rochfort, are the French and English burying grounds. The long rows of graves have no stones to show the names of the brave soldiers who died for their respective countries. On an island at the entrance to the harbor are the remains of earthworks, indicating the spot where two hundred New England men were killed or wounded in an unsuccessful assault. Taking a final survey of the scene from the top of the highest parapet, as I saw the treeless, grassy fields marked with the faint indications of streets, bounded on two sides by the ancient fortifications, on one by the sea and on the other by the harbor, it was difficult to realize that here had been the permanent abode of thousands of persons, now the only occupants were a few fishermen and flocks of sheep.

Leaving Louisbourg and its interesting surroundings, with memories of a pleasant day well spent, I drove cack to Sydney and the next morning commenced the journey homeward.

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\*The writer has recently received from the Rev. T. Fraser Draper, rector of St. Bartholomews, Louisbourg, C. B., a letter in which he says: "I induced some of my people and a diver to dive for a cannon. Their attempt has been successful. One end of a brass or gun-metal one, much out of shape, having been melted by the burning of the vessel, has been obtained, together with some other relics such as molten lead, bar shot, sixteen-pound balls and an iron cannon about four tons in weight."



## THE PEQUOT FIGHT.\*

BY FREDERICK JOHN KINGSBURY.

Hooker's company reached Hartford, after a painful journey of six weeks from Massachusetts bay, late in the fall of 1635. A few settlers had preceded them earlier in the season and located at Windsor, where a colony from Plymouth had located the year previous, and a lively fight was going on between the two parties in regard to territorial rights. There was also a small colony at Weathersfield. Eighteen months from this time, when the whole river population numbered, it is said, less than 300—although this estimate seems small—fifteen men from the three towns met together in a representative capacity and passed the following vote:

The first day of May, 1637. Gen'all Corte att Hartford. . . . It is ordered that there shalbe an offensiue warr ag<sup>t</sup> the Pequoit, and that there shalbe 90 men levied out of the 3 Plantacons. Hartford. Weathersfeild & Windsor (vizt) out of Hartford 42, Windsor 30, Weathersfield 18; under the Comande of Capitaine Jo: Mason & in Case of death or sicknes under the Comande of Rob'te Seely Leif<sup>t</sup>, & the'ldest S'tient or military officer survivinge, if both miscarry.

The year before (the winter of 1635-36) the people came near starving to death. Many had tried to return to the bay; some had succeeded, and those who remained were kept alive by provisions supplied by the Indians of the neighborhood, who were their firm friends. In fact, the settlers on the Connecticut came there by invitation of these River Indians, who seem to have maintained and lived up to their professions of friendship as well as any people ever did.

The Pequots were their common enemies. The River Indians having abundance of the best of land, and a broad river to fish in, and being very comfortably fixed, were naturally conservative in their politics, and greatly desired to be let alone to enjoy their possessions. Whether the Pequots were covetous of their lands, or whether they enjoyed fighting for the fun of it, or a little of both, does not so clearly appear; but whatever the

\* A paper read at the meeting of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut, May 26, 1894.

motive was, one thing is certain: they rendered life a burden to those River Indians. The Pequots were a truculent race. They had come from nobody knows where; it is generally understood, however, from the State of New York. They were immigrants, and they "wanted the earth." Sassacus was their "boss" or chief sachem, and there were twenty-six minor or deputy sachems, each of whom claimed his full share of the boodle under the threat of "breaking things" if he did not get it, which threat was sometimes carried out, as will appear in the sequel. Uncas was, or it is more proper to say, had been, one of these minor sachems; but he had "bolted" sometime before, thinking, perhaps, that he was a bigger man than old Sassacus himself, and he and his band, who were the Mohegan band, had set up for themselves. Uncas was evidently an Indian with commercial views, and he thought if he could sell out his interest to the English, or combine with them on the co-operative plan, they could make things very lively for Sassacus. There had been no commission to run the lines; but, roughly speaking, the Pequots occupied about one-third of the eastern end of the State, and made forays both ways, as suited their convenience. Their capital, so to speak, was in the present town of Groton, which lies between the Thames and Mystic rivers, and here they had two great forts or fortified towns, where large numbers of them assembled and held "high jinks" during the winter months, feasting, carousing, fighting, love-making, howling, shouting and singing after the most approved Indian fashion. Undoubtedly "there was a sound of revelry by night," for some of Captain Mason's men got near enough to hear it on the night before the attack. In these two towns Sassacus had somewhere from 500 to 1000 fighting men. There was no census commission, and estimates vary. It is a very poor time to count Indians when they are coming at you with tomahawks and bows and arrows. Undoubtedly they seemed at times extremely numerous to Mason's men.

All this last year the Pequots had been growing ugly. They had come over to the great river, the Connecticut, and killed men while working in the field. Some of them they had tortured. They had carried off women and children. John Winthrop, Jr., had built a little fort near the mouth of the Connecti-

cut and left Lyon Gardiner in command. The Indians had harried him, so that he could hardly let a man go out of the range of the fort. And perhaps worse than all the rest, they had openly and boldly insulted the English, had dared them to fight, and had made light of them and their guns and all their belongings. Puritan human nature wasn't of the sort to stand this long.

It is true that the Pequot historians, whose works were unfortunately all burned in their wigwams, might have told a somewhat different story. Stanton, the interpreter, is reported to have said to them in the interview at Saybrook fort, "We don't know one Indian from another." Doubtless this was true, and it may account for a good deal of trouble. If one Indian did any mischief, the first Indian that was caught suffered for it, though he knew nothing whatever about the mischief or its perpetrator. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life—that was the theory on which they acted, and the Indians on their side were hardly more discriminating.

Some of the Block Island Indians killed one John Oldham. His friend John Gallup caught them at it and killed about a dozen of them; but, not satisfied with this, the Governor of Massachusetts sent Captain Endicott with a force to ravage the island, kill the males and bring off the women and children. Then he went over to the mainland and did a good deal of mischief there. All these things produced unpleasant feeling. Some of the Indians engaged in the mischief at Block Island were said not to be Pequots, but Narragansetts or Nehantics; however, the white men did not know one Indian from another. Each tribe was always ready to lay any mischief done to another tribe; but they were also ready to divide plunder with anybody who had any, and to do their best to protect wrongdoers of any tribe from the whites. And so, after all, for practical purposes, perhaps, Stanton's rule was about as good as any. We do not understand the ethics of a barbarous people. We cannot get hold of their standpoint. Perhaps we should not think much of it if we did. A good deal of fine writing has been displayed on this question, and much of it has been pleasant to read by the side of a comfortable fire, and we have felt quite sweet and affectionate for those Indians whom Captain Mason burnt, and

have thought how very disagreeable it must have been. I presume, however, the people who were at the siege of Lucknow, or with Gordon in the Soudan, were better equipped with data for an opinion than most of us. However, to cut a long story short, the question with these English on the Connecticut was reduced to the simplest terms. It was this: Which would you rather do, kill the Indians or have them kill you? And on this subject they hadn't the slightest doubt.

Nevertheless, it was a fearful undertaking. Half the able-bodied men of a little colony in the wilderness, eighteen months after its settlement, start out to attack an enemy ten times their number, fortified in a position difficult of access and unknown as to its locality, but situated in what was then a trackless wilderness and to their enemy familiar ground.

It was on May 1 that the vote was passed, and on the 10th the little army started—ninety English and Uncas with seventy Mohegans. All sorts of questions rise to the mind in this connection; such as, where did the Indians board while they were getting ready to start? Where were they just before that? Certainly not living in Hartford. The more we think of it, the more we feel how little we know of the detail of life in that sturdy little republic. What a ten days that must have been! They had three vessels to prepare—a pink, a pinnace and a shallop. Webster says a pink is a vessel with a very narrow stern; a pinnace is a small vessel propelled by sails or oars, and formerly employed as a tender; and a shallop, he says, is a boat, and suggests that we compare sloop; but under "sloop" he says, "Cf. Shallop." The authority is good, but the information scanty. It is evident that they were not attractive craft with which to weather Point Judith, in company with seventy seasick Indians. Then they had to arrange their affairs for leaving, perhaps never to return—their wills to make, their wardrobe to get in order. How many tears and prayers went with the stitches that were put into those soldiers' clothes! And then the parting! But at last they are off. May 10 they start down the river. But the water is very low. They run aground. The dredging boats were not out that spring. They make slow progress, and finally the Indians say they would prefer to get out and walk. This they were allowed to do; and instead of run-



ning away, as perhaps Mason thought they would, they turned up at Saybrook all right, having had one fight on the road, killed seven Indians and caught and tortured to death one Indian spy. They also brought with them Captain Underhill, who seems at that time to have been attached to the Saybrook fort, whom they had met somewhere on the road, who vouched for their report of the fight and the seven dead Indians, and who seemed so pleased with the whole prospect that he offered to accompany the expedition with nineteen men, if Gardiner, the commandant of the fort was willing. Gardiner consented. And now comes one of the most remarkable things, to my mind, in the whole story. Having received this reinforcement, Mason sent back twenty of his own men to defend the river towns during his absence. Doubtless they needed it badly enough; but to do it under the circumstance was an act of high heroism.

They had spent five days in getting down the river. It was now May 15. War was declared on the 1st. An Indian runner could go easily from Hartford to Sassacus' headquarters in two days. Spies were plenty. Sassacus would know long since of their coming, and be prepared to meet them. Two captive girls who had been rescued from the Pequots and were now at the fort informed them that the Pequots had sixteen guns, and knew how to use them. Here was a quandary. Mason's instructions had been to land at Pequot Harbor (Thames river) and proceed from there. Under the circumstances he saw that this was folly. But his counsellors in the expedition feared the home government. They thought it was "theirs to do or die and never ask the reason why." But Mason was equal to the occasion. He resolved to appeal to a higher power. Rev. Samuel Stone, brave as the bravest, had accompanied the expedition as chaplain. Mason laid the case before him with arguments, and asked him to submit it to the Lord.

Mr. Stone did so over night, and in the morning reported to Mason that the Lord agreed with *him*, or words to that effect, and thereupon the whole company submitted; and there being no telegraph or telephone to Hartford, Mason rested easy in his mind.

Straight on by Pequot Harbor they sailed, and Sassacus saw them and laughed. He thought they were afraid. Who heard



him laugh, or how they knew what he thought, I have not ventured to inquire, but I think Captain Mason tells the story, and even at this day I would prefer not to have any dispute with him. Historians in those times were expected to know a great deal. It would seem as if Sassacus was a case of "Whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad."

Where he thought those people were going with pinnace, pink and shallop it is hard to imagine. The fleet rounded Point Judith and went up the bay to some convenient point,\* where they landed as soon as they could, but although they reached there Saturday, May 20, it was Tuesday, the 23d, before they landed, they having in the meantime kept Sunday in a proper manner. They had Indians with them who knew something of the country, and the very first night they went some miles into the interior, to the fort of Miantinomoh, chief sachem of the Narragansetts. He was a wily savage. He received them kindly, and wished them well, but thought they had underestimated the Pequot strength. During the night a runner came informing them that Captain Patrick was at Providence with a small body of men from the bay to assist them, and asking them to wait. So Patrick knew where they were, and his runner came straight to them. What *was* the matter with Sassacus? Mason thought time was worth more than men—if he had other thoughts he kept them to himself—and pushed on, going twenty miles on the 24th to where there was another Narragansett or Nehantic fort. These Indians would not let them in, so Mason returned the compliment by putting a guard around the fort so that none of them could get out, and went to sleep. On the morning of the 25th they were joined by 200 Narragansetts whom Miantinomoh had sent after them, having evidently come to the conclusion that they meant business. Then the Nehantics, those people who would not let them into the fort, all wanted to go, too, and so Mason started off with 500 Indians to take care of. That day was hot, and they suffered much from hunger. They marched twelve miles to a ford in the Pawcatuck, the river that separates Rhode

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\* NOTE.—Coppin, in his recent child's history, says they landed west of Point Judith, but Mason says they went into the bay, and Palpey says they landed at the foot of Tower Hill. This is a few miles above Narragansett Pier. Underhill wrote an account of the expedition which I have not seen. Perhaps Palpey follows him.

Island from Connecticut, showing that their route must have been inland to avoid the estuaries of the tidal rivers. After resting here awhile they pushed on, having now learned for the first time that there were two Pequot forts, which shows how little they really knew of the country into which they were going. Having, as they thought, very nearly reached the nearest fort, they put out their pickets and got a few hours' rest. Two hours before daylight on the morning of Friday, the 26th, they made their attack.

Meantime, the Narragansett Indians had lost their interest. Mason sent word to them not to run away, but to stand as far off as they pleased and see whether Englishmen would fight. The Indians in the fort, who had been having a good time, were in a deep sleep. A dog barked, there was a shout, and the English were upon them. The fort was full of Indians; they were scurrying and fighting and hiding everywhere. Mason had meant to drive them out and save the plunder, but there were more than seventy wigwams in the fort, and the risk with these hiding places was too great; so, very reluctantly—not on account of the Indians but on account of the plunder—with his own hand he applied the torch, and in a few minutes the village was in flames. The Indians who came out were killed, and those who stayed in were burned. Some say 300 and some 700 thus met their death. There were hair-breadth escapes in plenty; many, of course, known to nobody; but Mason has preserved the record where one Indian had drawn his arrow upon him to full head, when Sergeant Davis opportunely clipped the bow string, and then probably clipped the Indian. Two of the English were killed and twenty wounded.

They had achieved a wonderful victory, but now they were in a very tight place. The vessels had been sent around to Pequot Harbor to meet them, but Sassacus, now fully aroused and wild with anger, having a larger force than the one just destroyed, came down upon them. The English force was now less than seventy, with twenty wounded men to carry and care for. But Uncas and his Mohegans remained faithful. They carried the wounded men, leaving the English free to fight. Underhill, the valiant volunteer, commanded the rear guard with great ability; luckily the powder held out, and after a few fruitless attacks the

Pequots gave up the pursuit and retired to tear their hair and indulge in whatever answered the Indians for profane language, and the English went on safely to their boats. Poor old Sassacus had a hard time. His sachems told him he had not lived up to his party platform, and threatened to kill him then and there; but he had a few friends who prevented this; still, the Pequot power was broken—they could not rally—and a little later they burnt their remaining fort and left for New York and the West. Sassacus finally reached there, but his old friends cut off his head and sent his scalp to Hartford.

In three weeks from the time they left, Captain Mason and his men were back in Hartford. They held a public thanksgiving, and Mason was made Major-General.

It is not strange that they thought the Lord had fought their battles, nor is it easy even now to find a better way of explaining this wonderful success.

Considering its importance to the settlers, to the colony or to the country, few battles in history take higher rank.

## SOME STORIES OF COLONIAL FAMILIES.

### BOUDE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Boude family was of French origin, and a branch of the family settled in county Essex, England, as early as if not before, the time of Henry IV. Grimstone Boude, who was the ancestor of that branch of the family from which the Boudes of Pennsylvania are descended, was born in England about the year 1661. He was the grandson of Adlord Boude, Esq., who married Henrietta, the daughter of Sir Edward Grimston. Their son John was the father of Adlord and Grimstone Boude who came to America.

The Grimston or Grimstone (originally De Grymestone) House is traced in the English peerage to Normandy, and in the year 1066 is recorded the granting of the Grimstone estate in Yorkshire by William the Norman. A member of the family was standard bearer to William at the battle of Hastings. Another (Sir Harbottle Grimstone, *b.* 1596, *d.* 1683) was speaker of the House of Commons at the Restoration and Master of the Rolls. The present representative of the family in the English peerage is Lord Verulam, Viscount Grimston. The motto of the family is "*Mediocra firma*," *i. e.*, the middle station is the safest.

Grimstone Boude and his brother came to America near the close of the seventeenth century, and settled at Perth Amboy as agents of the East New Jersey proprietors. In *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey*, Vol. III, mention is made of a deposition of "Grimstone Boude—merchant, aged thirty-eight or thereabouts." The document is dated May 10, 1699, the name in the opening sentence is written without the final *e*, but the signature has it.

Grimstone Boude afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he *d.* April 1, 1716. In his will which is on record in Philadelphia, dated February 3, 1715, he states that he is a merchant and mentions his wife and five children by name. He wills as follows:

"To my eldest son, Joseph Boude, one gold ring of the value of twenty shillings lawful money of America. To my son, Samuel Boude, my largest silver tank'd, one silver porringer, one silver spoon, one feather bed with the furniture and appurtenances thereunto belonging and the sum of ten pounds lawful silver money of America.

To my son, John Boude, my quart silver tankard and one feather bed with the furniture and appurtenances thereunto belonging and the sum of ten pounds lawful silver money. Unto my son, Thomas Boude, my least silver tankard, one feather bed with the furniture, etc., and the sum of ten pounds lawful silver money. Unto my daughter, Henrietta Boude, one pint silver mug, one silver porringer, and one silver spoon, one feather bed with the furniture, etc., and my negro woman, Joan, and the sum of ten pounds lawful silver money. Unto my dear and well-beloved wife, Mary Boude, all and singular the residue and remainder of my personal estate. I nominate and appoint my said wife sole executrix of this my last will."

The eldest son, Joseph Boude, *m.*, September 5, 1716, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Elizabeth Baldwin. Their son Thomas was buried in Christ Church burying-ground August 10, 1769. No descendants of this pair are now known. Joseph subsequently removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His name appears among the members of the Lancaster Library Company, which was organized in November, 1759 (see *History of Lancaster County*, by Ellis and Evans), and was yet living there in 1766, where he was visited by Matthew Clarkson, who married his niece. (See *Memoir of Matthew Clarkson*, page 30.) Nothing more is known of him.

The second son, Samuel Boude, *m.* Deborah, daughter of Peter Cox, and lived in Philadelphia, where he *d.* May 19, 1733. In his will he describes himself as a merchant, and mentions his wife Deborah and two children, John and Henrietta. His son John, *b.* November 17, 1728, and *d.* before he attained his majority, and Henrietta, *b.* January 17, 1731-32, *d.* January 25, 1792; buried in Christ Church burying-ground. She *m.* May 10, 1753, Michael Hillegas, first Treasurer of the United States,\* and lived in Philadelphia. From them are descended the Anthony, Dillard, Hobart, Kelly, Nichols, Smith, Whelen and Whitney families.

Grimstone Boude's third son, John, *m.* Gertrude ——— and lived in the southern part of Philadelphia (Wicaco), where he *d.* March 23, 1747-48. In his will he describes himself as an Inn holder, and mentions his wife, and two children under age, and one unborn, and bequeaths quite a large estate to them. He spells his name Bood, which was the pronunciation at that time, as *Bowd* became afterwards.

The names of his surviving children were Jonathan and

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\*For a full line of their descendants see *Michael Hillegas and his Descendants*—1891.



Jemima. The records of Christ Church, Philadelphia, show he had other children—Margaret, Rebecca and Joseph—who evidently died before their father. They also show the death of Lydia, the posthumous child referred to in his will. Nothing more is known of his children.

Thomas, the fourth son of Grimstone Boude, *b.* about 1700, *d.* in Philadelphia September 11, 1781. He *m.* Sarah Newbold and had eleven children, six of whom died in infancy.

Samuel, their eldest child, *b.* about 1723–24, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he *m.*, January 16, 1749, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Blunston) Bethel. He practiced medicine in Lancaster, and seems to have been a very prominent man. His name appears among the subscribers to the building fund of St. James P. E. Church in 1750, and also among the original members of the Lancaster Library Association in 1759. He removed to Garden Point, a few miles distant from Charlestown, Md., about 1766. It is probable he died there not many years after, though neither the time nor place of his death is recorded. They had eight children—Sarah, Thomas,\* Sarah, Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary Bethel, John and Henrietta. From them are descended the Heise, Merrill, Whitehill, the Barber, Clingan, and numerous other families.

Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas and Sarah Boude, was *b.* December 5, 1726; *m.* John Nigely (also spelled Neighly, or Naglee) at Christ Church, November 14, 1745.

Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Boude, *b.* February 14, 1735, *d.* November 27, 1794, *m.*, June 13, 1753, Matthew Clarkson, who was a prominent merchant and citizen of Philadelphia, and *d.* October 5, 1800. He was Mayor of Philadelphia for three terms, and occupied that office during the terrible epidemic of yellow fever in that city in 1793–94. He conducted himself with

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\* This Thomas Boude—*b.* May 17, 1752, *d.* October 24, 1822—was a member of Colonel, afterwards General, Anthony Wayne's regiment Pennsylvania troops, as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and major; was with him at the storming of Stony Point, and is said to have been the second man to enter the sally-port, and was promoted for gallantry there. He served throughout the war with great bravery and distinction. Was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; member of State Legislature, 1794–96; member of Congress, 1801–03. He is buried at Columbia, Pa., where he died.

great bravery and discretion. From this couple are descended the Clarkson, Bringhurst, Ralston and other families.

Joseph, tenth child of Thomas and Sarah Boude, *b.* December 13, 1740, was a soldier in the Revolution; taken prisoner, and, according to tradition, died on one of the enemy's terrible prison-ships in New York harbor.

Thomas, eleventh child of Thomas and Sarah Boude, *b.* August 10, 1743, was a sea captain and was lost in a shipwreck.

Henrietta, youngest child and only daughter of Grimstone Boude, was *bapt.*, November 19, 1710, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, and *m.*, August 30, 1733, in that church to Richard Sewell.

The Boude family in this generation is represented in nearly every State in the Union. Many of the name are still living in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky.

In conclusion of this brief sketch, I desire to express my great obligation to Dr. John Knox Boude, of Washington, D. C., for valuable assistance in its preparation.

EMMA ST. CLAIR WHITNEY.



MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY KNOX.

FROM A PAINTING BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY KNOX.

Born at Boston, July 25, 1750.

Died at Thomaston, Maine, in October, 1806.

Major-General in the Revolutionary War, Secretary of War under  
General Washington, First Secretary of the Society of the  
Cincinnati.

Thompson 28 November 1799.

A dagger indeed was your letter  
my dear friend of the 17<sup>th</sup> which I received  
two days ago. A volume of words would  
give no adequate conception of the agony  
of soul in which we were plunged.

We are his parents — we are  
bound by the ties of the human heart, and  
by the laws of society, to endeavor his  
reformation. But the means seem to be  
beyond our control.

We had expected  
that the unfortunate had left Boston  
on the 28<sup>th</sup> of the last month, nor  
were we undeceived until we received  
yours.

Continue to write respecting  
the health



the wounded man — and let us know who  
he is and who his connections

I am endeavoring to send the money  
for Hatch by the post — and for Mr  
Orinwald as soon as possible. Both  
are of a nature to require payment —  
and should be paid — perhaps you may  
divide the sum of 100 dollars between them for  
the present.

I send you the letter open — that  
you may seal, and give the direction that will  
the soonest reach him — Your letter to him was  
perfect.

Yours affectionately

KNOX

Genl Jackson

## AUTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

**INLAYING AUTOGRAPHS.**—Many collectors have adopted the plan of having their collection of autograph letters inlaid on Whatman paper, or some other paper of a similar texture, as a mode of preserving the letters, as well as making them uniform in size, thus enabling them to be placed in portfolios of an equal size, or bound in volumes according to series. To me the practice is abominable. What a copy of a rare book with uncut edges in the original covers is to the bibliomaniac, so a letter in its original form, as received by the person to whom written, is to the autographomaniac. And yet another practice, more to be deprecated than inlaying, is laying down; that is, the mounting of letters, that are slightly damaged, on heavy paper by pasting them down. Both of these practices make the heart sick of the advanced collector. In fact, the value of the letter is depreciated at least one-third, and I deny that it even makes the letters look nice. If the epistle should happen to be one written by some eminent personage connected with some historical event of years gone by, the mere fact of possessing it just as it came from his hands, lends a sort of hallow to it—a sanctity—in fact, a feeling of reverence, when beholding it, permeates the senses; but inlay it, or mount it on heavy paper, it is like a fac-simile—it is not the real thing, only a makeshift. I may be a little egotistical in my idea of how autograph letters should be preserved, having handled so many and delved so deep among the letters of our colonial and revolutionary sages and heroes, a certain sanctity seems to permeate the atmosphere wherever these treasures are, and consequently I am prone to believe that the same feeling is imparted to collectors of the old school; in fact, my personal acquaintance with several prominent collectors lead me to believe that I voice their sentiments, as they have spent many hours with rare patience on the repairing of letters that they possess, and have repaired them so deftly that the injury is scarcely perceptible; and in no case have they reverted to the abominable practice of having them inlaid or laid down.

Every collector of any account should have himself well provided with writing paper of the various kinds manufactured both in this country and abroad in colonial times. This is secured by taking the blank pages from letters of little importance written during those times. Then, when you have a letter that lacks a blank page, a corner, etc., with a little practice you can out of your stock match the paper on the letter to be repaired, and attach the same, after paring the edges down with a sharp knife, with a little rice paste. If the letter should be damaged or torn in the folds, a good material for repairing it with is the thin paper which is used for copying letters in a letter-copying book. This, with a very thin application of rice paste, can be laid in thin strips across the torn folds, and when dry it will be found quite transparent; in fact, so much so that any writing that it may necessarily cover can be read through it. The original paper will then be found to be as strong as ever, and with ordinary handling will last for years.

To make the rice paste is only necessary to procure of your druggist a few cents' worth of rice flour, which should be mixed with cold water and then placed on the fire until it boils for about five or six minutes, stirring it the whole time; if it gets too thick boiling water can be added until it is about the consistency of molasses. Add a few drops of the oil of cloves, and it will keep sweet for months if the precaution is used to cover it after using. This paste always remains white and never discolors the paper. No other should be used.

If it is desirable to have the letters in uniform shape, a good idea is to paste a thin strip of the paper used in a letter-copying book lengthwise along the fold of the letter sheet, leaving a margin protrude, which can be pasted down on a sheet of Whatman or other heavy paper, and the whole inclosed in a heavy manilla folio, which can be lettered on the outside as to its contents. This practice is carried on by our old collectors, who secure, when practicable, a good portrait of the writer and inclose it in the same folio. This custom cannot be improved on, as it preserves the letter and makes it handy for inspection without coming in contact with the fingers of careless persons.

Of course, in extra illustrating books in many cases it is a necessity to inlay a letter when it is desired to use the same as an illustration; but even then it seems a shame to bury a fine historical letter or document in such a manner, as it is generally only known to the owner; and as it passes from his hands into others, its identity is lost for years, if not for good; when, if kept with a collection of letters, as it passed from one collector to another it would, practically, always be before the public.

Let me hope, then, my readers, that you all may learn to cherish the historical papers and treasures of by-gone days as I do; that you may have a holy reverence for them that will lead you to protect and preserve them, and at the same time teach you to abhor this modern practice of inlaying.

STAN. V. HENKELS.

THE Joseph Jones letters mentioned in one of our former issues, and of which Worthington C. Ford inquires, will be found in catalogue of Judge James F. Mitchell's collection of autographs, which will be sold in Philadelphia some time in this December.

CAN you give me the title of a first-class American biographical dictionary, one that would enable me to find the place of birth and death and rank of the minor officers of the American Revolution, as well as of men of prominence from colonial to the present time; in fact, I mean a complete dictionary for the use of an autograph collector? also, is there any genealogical record in print of the old Virginia families?

TYRO.

## PROCEEDINGS AND CELEBRATIONS.



THE SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, New York City, had its first reunion this season at Sherry's, November 9. Mrs. James P. Kernochan, the Chapter's regent, presided, surrounded by her officers, Mrs. Donald McLean, recording secretary; Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, corresponding secretary; Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, treasurer, and Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton, while Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, the Chapter's first regent, had the seat of honor beside Mrs. Kernochan.

Mrs. McLean read the announcement that Mrs. John Sherwood and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, both "Daughters," had offered their services to the

Chapter, and would read papers for its benefit at any date during the season. Mrs. McLean then spoke of the large and increasing membership of the Chapter, and that the time seemed now at hand to devote its energies to some projects of a wider range and more dignified character than social entertainments alone, and then presented the idea of the Chapter endowing a chair of colonial and revolutionary history at Barnard College, as that was New York City's first women's college of standing. The trustees of the college, Bishop Potter, Dr. Seth Low, and Mrs. Seth Low—who is a member of the Chapter—and all officers connected with the college, warmly sanction the plan, and an invitation has already been sent to the Chapter to join the New York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in founding a chair of early American history.

Mrs. Pryor then read the amended by-laws of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she being the chairman of the committee. Among the changes are the introduction of the new offices of vice-regent, of whom there shall be two, historian and chaplain. The choice of chaplain shall be given to each of the religious denominations in rotation, whenever these denominations are represented in the Chapter. The Safety Committee shall consist of twenty-three members, and eight of these shall be chosen each year, the term of office being for two years.

Any member conducting herself, either at the Chapter meetings or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the Society, or to impair its good name or prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member, may, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended or expelled, as the Safety Committee may decide. All nominations must be from the floor, all voting by ballot.

The membership of this Chapter is now about 300. A series of literary receptions will be given this season.

THE anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British falling this year on Sunday was generally celebrated on Saturday, November 24.

The most notable celebration of the day was by the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York. They gave a unique entertainment in the evening at Chickering Hall, New York City. It was an attempt to give the history of America by means of music and the stereoscope. The programme of the historical allegory, though instructive, is too long for us to reprint.

The ladies composing the Entertainment Committee who had charge of this patriotic entertainment, were: Mrs. George Innes, Jr., chairman; Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Francis E. Doughty and Mrs. Charles Francis Stone.

THE NOVA CAESAREA CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New Jersey held its annual business meeting November 1 at Davis' parlors, Newark, N. J. Mrs. David A. Depue, of Newark, was re-elected Chapter regent; Mrs. Howard N. Richards, of Elizabeth, re-elected secretary; Mrs. Henry F. Starr, of Newark, registrar; Mrs. Fitz Randolph Martin, of Newark, treasurer. Mrs. Richards was elected a delegate to the National Congress; Mrs. Wm. S. Stryker, of Trenton, second delegate, and Mrs. Edward H. Wright, of Newark, third delegate. Mrs. De Witt Clinton Mather, of Somerset county; Mrs. Charles Borchertling, Mrs. Edward Wright, Mrs. Susan R. Cheney, of Newark; Mrs. Le Roy Anderson, Miss Mary Gumere, of Trenton, were elected to the Board of Management. Miss Mary S. Clark, of Belvidere, was elected historian.

THE CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New Jersey held its annual business meeting October 16 and re-elected the officers for another year. This Chapter has been in existence but one year. Regent, Mrs. John Olendorf; registrar, Mrs. Voorhees; secretary, Mrs. W. B. Mason; treasurer, Mrs. Laylor.

THE Acting State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New Jersey called a general meeting, November 8, to welcome the State Regent, Mrs. William Watson Shippen, upon her return from Europe. Mrs. Shippen cordially responded to her warm welcome home. Addresses, music and luncheon were the order of entertainment.

A Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is being formed in Trenton and one in Lawrenceville, N. J., making seven in all in New Jersey at present writing. There are two others in agitation, but not far enough advanced to report upon.

THE SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Pittsburgh, Pa., has been made the possessor, through the munificence of one of its members, Mary Elizabeth Croghan Schenley, of the redoubt known as the "Block House"—all that now remains of Fort Pitt. Washington visited Fort Pitt October 18, 1770, and on the 18th of October last the Society gave an entertainment to raise funds to repair the remains of the Block House, when Kate Wentworth Thompson delivered an address upon Washington's visit to Fort Pitt, where he was the guest of Col. George Croghan. (See Washington's Journal.)



MAYOR MCKENNA, of Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 16, signed the ordinance transferring the Colonel Bouquet Tablet now at the head of the staircase in City Hall to the local Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Denny, who has charge of the "Block House" affairs for the Daughters, will have the tablet removed at once. It is the intention of these Daughters to start a museum of Revolutionary relics.

THE YORKTOWN CHAPTER OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its first meeting in York, Pa., November 15. Members of Donegal Chapter, of Lancaster, attended. The meeting was held at "Willow Bridges," the home of Chauncey F. Black.

THE monthly meeting of the Dolly Madison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution took place Friday afternoon, November 16, in Memorial Hall, Memphis, Tenn. The course of history that was suspended last summer was resumed, and also a new and interesting subject of study introduced.

THE first social meeting of the Continental Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia, was held November 19, in the evening at 8 o'clock, in the parlors of the Oxford, Washington city, at which an entertaining literary and musical programme was rendered.



THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN CONNECTICUT offers prizes in money to pupils in the schools of Connecticut for excellence in original essays. To pupils in high schools for essays on "The share of Connecticut in the War of the Revolution," one first prize of \$20; six second prizes of \$5 each. To pupils in schools below the grade of high schools, for essays on "Men of mark in the War of the Revolution," one first prize of \$20; six second prizes of \$5 each.

THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN ILLINOIS are gratified at the recent defeat of the present State Superintendent of Public Instruction. According to the statement of Henry W. Dudley and Arthur Leffingwell, a committee appointed to complete arrangements with him for the giving of medals by the Illinois Society for essays, to be prepared by the pupils of the public schools, their experience with the Superintendent has fully demonstrated to them his lack of sympathy with patriotic education. Four letters written to him by the committee were long ignored, and when he finally condescended to reply he did so in a curt way, saying that he did not favor the idea as stated by the committee. The Society proposes to offer three prizes to the pupils of the high schools in Illinois for the best essay on some subject pertaining to the Revolutionary War, which subject, together with other details, is yet to be decided upon by the Society. Arrangements are now practically completed, and the distribution of the prizes, which will consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals, appropriately inscribed, will be made with ceremony befitting the occasion. This method of inter-

esting the more advanced pupils in the high schools in patriotic education has commended itself to and been approved by the State Superintendents of Public Instruction in very many of the States. George Butters, of Chicago, a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, sent, November 7, a bronze marker, designed by the National Society, to C. E. Stanicls, president of the New Hampshire Society, to be placed upon the grave of Samuel Butters, Sr., in the Old North Cemetery, Concord, N. H. Samuel Butters marched on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, in Capt. Timothy Walker's company, Col. Green's regiment, Massachusetts line.

PRESIDENT GILMAN has received a letter from the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, saying that with a view to arousing a deeper interest in the history of the United States during the period of the struggle for independence, the Society has decided to offer to the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, for competition, a large silver medal, to be awarded by the faculty for the best essay on "The Principles Fought for in the War of the American Revolution." Competitions for such medals are to be held at other universities.

THE board of managers of the New York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have presented a beautiful loving cup of unique design to Edwina Gazzam Hall, the six-weeks-old daughter of the registrar of the Society. The cup, which is wrought in sterling silver, after a special design, bears on one side, in solid relief, the inscription: "Presented to Edwina Gazzam Hall as a token of the esteem had for her father, Edward Hagaman Hall, by the Board of Managers of the New York State Society, S. A. R., September 27, 1894." On the opposite side, also in relief, are the insignia of the Society and the fac-simile autographs of the donors, reproduced from signatures written for the purpose. Mr. Hall has been very zealous in the public work of this Society, and was especially active in connection with the erection of the monument just completed at Dobbs Ferry. Their annual meeting will be held at Fraunces Tavern, New York, December 3, at three o'clock. President Frederick S. Tallmadge is renominated for the eleventh term. James Mortimer Montgomery, an original member of the Society, declined a renomination to the board of managers.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CALIFORNIA SOCIETY.—The United States flag, the first of the series to be donated by the Society to the several orphan asylums of the city and county of San Francisco, was presented to the Protestant Orphan Asylum October 19. The address of the occasion was made by Maj. Edward Hunter, U. S. Army. The ceremonies of presenting our country's flag to the other orphan asylums will take place in the near future.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the annual dinner and meeting of the New Jersey Sons of the American Revolution. The dinner will be held in Newark, on December 26, and Senator Hill, of Connecticut, will be the principal speaker.

ON page 280 we said that Capt. Nathan Appleton, on behalf of the

Sons of the Revolution, placed an emblem on the grave of Lafayette. We have, since printing, received communications from all parts of the Union, asking us to correct this statement and say the function was done in behalf of the Sons of the American Revolution. Cheerfully we make the statement, but unfortunately we cannot verify it, the Massachusetts Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution having neglected to deposit with us the lists of their members, though we have repeatedly asked for them. In this connection we would say the item came by cable from Paris; and further, that the secretaries of ALL the patriotic-hereditary societies should at once furnish us with the lists of members of their Society, so when occasion arises we can satisfy ourselves that persons are members of the Society they claim to be, and be able in the future to avoid errors.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847, held its regular annual meeting at "Sherry's," New York City, on October 13, and had a banquet there in the evening.



The decease, since last meeting of the Club, of members: General Thomas L. Crittenden, General Horace Brooks, General Oliver L. Shepherd, General James B. Fry, was announced.

The following are the officers of the Club for the ensuing year: President, General John P. Hatch, U. S. Army, New York City; vice-president and treasurer, Colonel De

Lancy Floyd-Jones, U. S. Army, New York City; secretary, General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.; assistant secretary, Mark B. Hatch, Washington, D. C.

The resolution introduced at the last meeting to change the present button of recognition for one of the same size, to be made of ribbon was, on vote of the meeting, defeated. The button adopted by the Club is of gold and enamel.

The next regular annual meeting of the Club will be held October 12, 1895, at New York City.

Members who have not named their successors for membership are requested to do so in time for action at next meeting.



AMONG the guests of the Military Order Loyal Legion, Massachusetts Commandery, which met for the first time this season at the American House, November 7, were Lieut.-Col. John W. Hart and the officers of the Second Corps of Cadets, M. V. Militia. Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, U. S. Navy, retired, who has recently been transferred from the Commandery of the State of California, was also present. The four hundred companions were entertained by an interesting war paper,

read by Brevet Capt. Edward N. Whittier. At the business meeting the following-named gentlemen were admitted to membership: For the first class (original)—Levi Lyman Burdon, second lieutenant Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, U. S. Volunteers; Joseph Harris Burnham, first lieutenant Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; Jones Frankle, colonel Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; Isaac Willard Giles, second lieutenant Seventh Massachusetts Infantry, U. S. Army; James Nathaniel Granger, first lieutenant Second Rhode Island Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; John Chipman Gray, major, judge advocate, U. S. Volunteers; Lester Seneca Hill, second lieutenant Eleventh United States Colored Heavy Artillery; Thomas Lawrence Motley, major, assistant adjutant-general, brevet colonel, U. S. Volunteers. For the first class by inheritance: John Bryant, William Franklin Knight, Francis Coffin Martin, Philip Dana Mason, Frank Everett Peabody, Timothy Wilson Sprague.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, District of Columbia Commandery, held its monthly meeting, November 7, at the Ebbitt House. Among those in attendance were Gen. Ordway, Gen. Greely, Admiral Almy, Col. Rutherford, Gen. Ruggles, Gen. Swaim, Paymaster General Smith, Col. Hosmer, Gen. Greene, Gen. Dana, Gen. Vincent, Gen. Woodward, Col. Owen, Col. Burch, Col. Wilson, Col. Clay and others. Admiral Ramsay presided and Maj. William P. Huxford acted as recorder. The following new members were elected: First class—Capt. George Franklin Foote, U. S. Army; First Lieut. Lemon Galpin Hine, U. S. Volunteers; Chief Engineer Daniel Paul McCartney, U. S. Navy, and First Lieut. Aven Pearson U. S. Volunteers. First class, by right of inheritance—Maj. Philip Francis Harvey, U. S. Army, and Mr. Robert Montgomery Thornburgh. Second class—First Lieut. Campbell Dixon, U. S. Army. An interesting paper on "The East Tennessee Campaign of 1863" was read by Col G. C. Kniffen.

THE MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION, Ohio Commandery, held its monthly meeting, November 7, at Commandery Hall, Cincinnati, and the usual banquet and pleasant time was enjoyed.

Brigr.-Gen. August V. Kautz read a paper on "How I Won My First Brevet," which recalled reminiscences of stirring scenes, and often provoked laughter with some telling hit how brevets were obtained by staff officers who never smelled powder. With biting satire the General told in what contempt brevets were held by regular army officers, and quoted a remark made by Gen. Fisher when an officer in his presence cited the line from Shakespeare, "My offense is rank and smells to heaven," to which the general replied, "It must be brevet rank, for there ain't a cent in it."

Gen. Kautz told how, before Richmond, he had received his own brevet, although in that very action he was supposed to have suffered a signal defeat.

Among those at the banquet were: Gen. J. D. Cox, Col. L. Markbreit, Col. M. V. Ewing, Col. George M. Finch, Col. H. M. Neil, Col. Lath. Anderson, Lieut.-Col. C. D. Bailey, Lieut.-Col. A. McCormick, Col. George

E. Currie, Col. James Van Vost, Col. M. A. Cochran, Col. J. D. Stuckey, Col. C. B. Hunt, Col. Colin Ford, Maj. Louis M. Hosea, Gen. Charles L. Young, Col. C. L. Greeno.

THE fifth annual meeting and banquet of the Medal of Honor Legion was held at the Holland House, New York, October 22, and was attended by seventy companions.



Gen. James R. O'Beirne, the retiring commander, presided over the meeting, and Mr. Philip Kearney Mindil acted as adjutant in the absence of his father, Gen. Mindil. The following companions were announced as having deceased:

FIRST CLASS.—Past Junior Vice-Commander Louis Richards, U. S. Navy; Past Adjutant Thomas M. Reed, Twenty-seventh New Jersey Infantry, Washington, D. C.; Theodore W. Greig, Philadelphia, Pa.; Daniel P. Casey, Whitinsville, Mass.; George McKee, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry, Soldiers' Home, California; Daniel A. Wood, First West Virginia Cavalry, Wheeling, W. Va.; August F. Bronner, Battery E, First New York Artillery, Newark, N. J.; William R. Avery.

SECOND CLASS.—James J. Quinlan, New York, N. Y.

It was reported that Congress had passed House Resolution 199, which was introduced by Companion Congressman Amos J. Cummings, and that the bill would probably be passed by the United States Senate at the next session. This bill authorizes the wearing of a rosette of prescribed ribbon by the companions of the Medal of Honor Legion, and further protects it by providing a suitable penalty for the unlawful wearing of the same.

One of the most interesting subjects discussed at the meeting was the proposition to institute local commanderies in those States in which a sufficiently large number of companions reside to make their organization practicable. This has in a measure been done by the Philadelphia and New York companions, who have established local associations in those cities.

The membership of the Legion was increased by the election of forty-five new companions, which makes the total number now on the roll 203.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:



Commander, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, New York; senior vice-commander, Col. Robert L. Orr, Philadelphia (Col. Orr died November 14); junior vice-commander, Cornelius Cronin, U. S. Navy; chaplain, L. P. Norton, New York; adjutant, John D. Terry, New York; quartermaster, Capt. James R. Durham, Washington, D. C.

At the banquet Companion John H. Cook, chairman of the Banquet Committee, presided, and about him sat Gen. Collis, Archbishop Ireland, of New York, the guest of the evening, Gen. O'Beirne, Past Commander Whitman and Amos J. Cummings, all of whom made speeches. Archbishop Ireland made an eloquent speech, which was heartily received,



complimenting in the highest terms the services of the companions of the Legion during the Civil War, and among other things said: "To have merited the Medal of Honor, to have worn it on one's breast, is a distinction which compensates for all sacrifices and ennobles above all patents of lineage or royal favor."



At the annual meeting, held in New York City, November 12, of the General Council of the Society of Colonial Wars, the new Chapters in the States of Virginia, New Hampshire, Missouri, Vermont and Illinois were officially recognized. Judge William Hamersley, of Hartford, having been appointed by the Society in Connecticut to represent it in the General Council as a deputy governor-general, in place of Mr. Pond, deceased, was installed.

THE GENERAL COURT OF THE SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL WARS in the State of New York was held on the evening of November 12, in the State Banquet Hall of Hotel Waldorf. No business of especial importance was transacted, excepting the approval and offering for adoption of the following amendments to the constitution:

Article X. The description of the seal adopted by the Society, June 5, 1893, omitting the dimensions.

Article XI. The insignia shall be the one now in use (described in the Constitution of the General Society).

**And to the by-laws:**

**CHANCELLOR.**

Add Section VIII. The Chancellor shall be a lawyer duly admitted to the bar.

**SURGEON.**

Section IX. The Surgeon shall be a practicing physician.

Add Section XVI. The Committee on Historical Documents shall, in connection with the Historian, use their efforts to secure for the Society original documents, muster rolls, and other papers or articles connected with the colonial history of the country.

Add Section XVII. The Committee on Installation shall have charge of the annual election, and shall install the persons elected; they shall also be the stewards of the Society's banquets.

The General Council, in session in the city, was afterwards entertained at supper by the New York Society.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN MARYLAND held its first social court November 22, at the Hotel Rennert, in the evening, the two hundred and sixty-second anniversary of the sailing of the *Ark and the Dove* from Cowes, Isle of Wight, bearing to Maryland Governor Leonard Calvert and the first band of Maryland colonists. A paper on old Fort Frederick, the best preserved monument of the colonial period in Maryland, was read by Henry Stockbridge, Jr. A supper followed. Officers of the General Society were guests of the occasion. The other official guests of the Society were the officers of the Maryland Historical Society, Society of Colonial Dames,

the Daughters of the American Revolution, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons and President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University.

THE first annual church service of the Society of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania was held in its chapel, Christ Church, Philadelphia, Sunday afternoon, November 25, the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne. The sermon was preached by the chaplain-general of the General Society, the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L. The historic church was decorated inside with the national colors and the Society's colors, red and white. The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America attended in a body as guests of the Society of Colonial Wars. There were also present delegates from the other State Societies of Colonial Wars and all the patriotic-hereditary societies in Pennsylvania.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN MASSACHUSETTS held its November court at Young's Hotel, Boston, November 21. A paper on Major Robert Keayne, founder of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston, was read by Capt. Albert A. Folsom.

FLAG OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.—The September number of THE HISTORICAL REGISTER, in describing the flag adopted, states (page 36): "The red St. George's cross in a white field is taken from the flag which Preble calls the New England flag of 1647." This date is an error.

Preble (page 183) says: "The flag of New England in 1686, under the administration of Sir Edmond Andros, as appears by a drawing of it in the British State Paper Office, was the cross of St. George, the king's colors of the time, borne on a white field, occupying the whole flag, the centre of the cross emblazoned with a gilt or yellow crown over the cipher of the sovereign." On page 157 is a picture of the flag in colors, and the words: "New England colors 1686." From this I composed and drew the design (being a member of the Flag Committee) for the New York Society, which was approved and accepted. In place of the crown and king's cipher at the intersection of the cross I substituted the coat of arms of New Netherland of 1623. The emblematic devices were deemed so appropriate that a similar flag was adopted for the General Society.

A. B. VALENTINE,

Member of the New York Historical, Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, St. Nicholas Societies.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Pennsylvania Com-



mandery of the Order met at the City Hall, in Philadelphia, November 10 for its annual election of officers. The following were elected: Commander, Col. John Biddle Porter; vice-commander, Commander William Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. Navy; recorder, James Varnum Peter Turner; treasurer, Edward Rutledge Shubrick; registrar, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army; historian, Capt. Richard Strader Collum, U. S. Marine Corps; chaplain, Rev.

Horace Edwin Hayden; council, Comdr. Felix McCurley, U. S. Navy,

Henry Kuhl Nichols, John Marston, Edward Trenchard, William Ellison Bullus, Capt. Edward E. Potter, U. S. Navy, Comdr. James McQueen Forsyth, U. S. Navy, Capt. Charles Bunker Dahlgren and Henry Kuhl Dillard.

The delegates to the triennial meeting of the General Commandery at Boston, Mass., in October, 1895, are Capts. Bellas and Collum and Comdr. Forsyth. The trustees of the Commandery fund are Capts. Potter and Dahlgren and John Marston.

The Commandery is growing rapidly. Over a dozen new companions were elected at the meeting, and arrangements were also perfected for the first annual dinner to be given on December 29 ("Java Day"), at which the Secretary of the Navy and other distinguished guests are expected to be present.

THE annual meeting and banquet of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was held, November 9, at Young's Hotel, Boston. The reports of officers and committees were presented and accepted, and the following board of officers elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Lieut.-Commdr. William Melville Paul; vice-commander, Theodore Strong Thompson, paymaster, U. S. Navy; recorder, Ch. Fred'k Bacon Philbrook; treasurer, George Frank Jones; registrar, Franklin Thomason Beatty, M. D.; historian, Capt. William Lithgow Willey, S. D.; chaplain, Rev. Charles Langdon Tappan, M. A.; council, David Betton Macomb, chief engineer, U. S. Navy (retired), Charles Calhoun Philbrook. Capt. John Codman Soley, lieutenant, U. S. Navy (retired), Thomas Amory DeBlois, M. D., Frank William Nichols, lieutenant, U. S. Navy (retired), Maj. William Boerum Wetmore, John Hoffman Collamore, Charles William Galloupe, M. D.

After the banquet Capt. John C. Soley, general commander of the Order, made a most interesting address. Speeches were also made by Chief Engineer David B. Macomb, U. S. Navy, Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, U. S. Navy, and Mr Charles C. Philbrook, past commander of the Commandery.



THE MARYLAND SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, at a special meeting held at Baltimore, passed resolutions on the death of Mrs. George Dawson Coleman, of Pennsylvania, who was the first president of the National Society of Colonial Dames. The members of the Maryland Society wore a badge of mourning for two weeks. They gave a tea in their rooms, on West Franklin street, Baltimore, November 12, in honor of Mrs. Howard Townsend, of New York, president of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, and a regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. Among those receiving with Mrs. Townsend were Mrs. Von Kapff, president of the Maryland Society, and Mrs. Whelen, of Philadelphia. The Society will remove into new rooms on North Charles street next month.

THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES held its annual meeting in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society, November 21. At 6 o'clock tea was served, to which each Dame invited two lady guests.

An election of officers resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Russell Robinson, president; Mrs. James Lyons and Mrs. M. F. Pleasants, vice-presidents; Miss Smith, of Alexandria, historian, and Mrs. Joseph Bryan to fill a vacancy on the board. It was decided to offer a prize for the best essay on "Colonial History," to be competed for by the senior classes in all the private schools in Virginia. Prize, a twenty-dollar gold piece. After the business meeting a reception was given by the Dames to their friends. The decorations were pink and white and all the appointments most elegant.

THE Board of Managers of the Virginia Society of the Colonial Dames met November 10 at the residence of Mrs. Herbert Augustus Claiborne, recording secretary, Richmond, for the purpose of electing formally several members whose papers have been passed upon by the Committee on Eligibility. The annual meeting of the Society will be called for November 21. Mrs. Russell Robinson, president of the Society, will arrange for a social entertainment to be given by the Dames during the winter.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES IN SOUTH CAROLINA has now a membership of fifty. It was formed in April, 1893, and in April of this year sent delegates to the General Biennial Council of the National Society, held in Washington, D. C. These delegates returned impressed with an increased sense of interest and importance of the objects of the Society, which are far beyond an excuse for parading colonial brass, etc. For many reasons there is a deficiency of such material in South Carolina, and there is also, as compared with the stores in some States, a dearth of records. Among the valuable things destroyed in the burning of Columbia (sent there for preservation during the siege of Charleston) were the records of St. Michael's Church. Those of the parish of St. Philip's (among the oldest in America) were fortunately preserved, and from these and the probate and mesne conveyance offices in Charleston the ladies of the Society of the Colonial Dames have been able to obtain important dates and facts in regard to their ancestors.

THE *ad interim* meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society of Colonial Dames concluded its sessions November 15, at the Washington Club, 1710 I street, Washington, D. C.

The Executive Committee consists of the presidents of the organizations of the thirteen original States and the officers of the national organization. The committee meets in the off year between the biennial sessions of the National Association. The minutes of the executive sessions are transmitted to the State bodies for their consideration so that none of the business gets out to the general public. A resolution was adopted in memory of Mrs. George Dawson Coleman, *née* Deborah Brown; died at Beverly, Mass., August 19, 1894; Elected president of the Pennsylvania Society, May 1, 1891; first president of the National Society at Wilmington,

Del., May 19, 1892, and the following testimonial was ordered to be spread upon the minutes and transmitted to all the State Societies:

The President of the National Society has requested the Secretary to inform you of the great loss the Society has sustained in the death of Mrs George Dawson Coleman, first president of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

The work she accomplished in organizing the National Society is a fitting close to a life devoted to others, as she showed in her patriotic efforts to secure a recognition of the services and sacrifices rendered by our ancestors that same charity and benevolence so largely extended to her generation.

To the Pennsylvania Society she is an irreparable loss. Her executive ability and liberality enabled her to establish the Society on a firm foundation, and to her efforts was largely due the completion of the National Society in April, 1894, by the union of the thirteen colonies and the District of Columbia.

The crowning grace of a noble life was her Christian character, and now that she is "gathered to her fathers" and become one of the illustrious departed, it is desired that you accept this slight tribute to her memory as a grateful recognition of her service as a founder of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

One of the principal questions discussed regards the membership of persons of non-colonial States. This question has recently caused considerable agitation in the Society, and has been liberally discussed at State meetings. It has been suggested by the Maryland Society, as a compromise, that adjunct societies be formed to hold allegiance and pay dues to the State Society from which they spring.

A luncheon was given to the members of the Executive Committee by the board of managers of the District Society. It was a handsome affair of forty covers. All of the States were represented, and all the State organization presidents were there except that of New Hampshire.

THE annual meeting of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames was held November 20, at the residence of Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, Hartford, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Samuel Colt; vice-presidents, Mrs. Franklin B. Webster, Mrs. Charles D. Warner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Godfrey Dunscombe; recording secretary, Mrs. George W. Beach; treasurer, Miss Sarah R. Dunham; registrar, Miss Mary K. Talcott; historian, Mrs. Charles Frederick Johnson.

The present membership of the Society is ninety-six. It will be confined to 125 during the year 1895.

After the business meeting the Rev. Dr. Walker made a short talk on the colonial affairs of Connecticut, briefly reviewing the establishment and character of the three colonies of Hartford, New Haven and Saybrook. In Saybrook, he stated, the attempt was made to establish a society founded on titles and on wealth; in New Haven a community which took the Bible for its platform and limited the franchise to club members; in Hartford the character of the settlement was more democratic. The afternoon closed with a cup of tea and pleasant talk.

A GENERAL meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America was held November 19, at the Hotel Stratford, Philadelphia. In addition to a large attendance of the officers and members of the Penn-



sylvania Society, there were also present Mrs. Henry Banning, president of the Delaware Society, one of the vice-presidents of the National Society.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. William Bacon Stevens, acting president of the Society, and the following resolution, read by Miss Anne H. Wharton, the historian of the State Society, was passed and adopted by a rising vote, in honor of the memory of Deborah Brown Coleman, who was not only one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Society, and of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, but in both of these organizations was the honored head :

*WHEREAS*, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved president, Deborah Brown Coleman, who was not only one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Society and of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, but in both of these organizations was the honored head.

*Resolved*, That while sensible of the irreparable loss that we have sustained in the death of our president, we realize fully that lives and characters as noble as hers form a priceless heritage to a society whose object is to keep before the minds of the rising generation all that is great and good in the past.

*Resolved*, That her example will live with her co-workers while life is granted to them. Her willingness to correct any injustice, her lovely Christian character, her wise counsels, stand out pre-eminently, and will inspire us to increased effort to make our Society the patriotic and useful organization which its founders designed it to be.

The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mifflin, read a number of resolutions and letters from the different State Societies, expressing their appreciation of the life and work of Mrs. Coleman and their sympathy for the Pennsylvania Society.

The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames has selected February 15, as the date of their annual commemoration. It is the day in 1643 when Gov. John Printz, the Swede, came up the South river, now known as the Delaware river, with a colony of his countrymen.



THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, New York Society, celebrated the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British by a banquet at Delmonico's, November 26, at 7 P. M.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION residing in and near Pittsburgh will organize a Western Pennsylvania Chapter auxiliary to the State organization. A meeting to this effect was held in Pittsburgh, November 14. The officers elected at the meeting were: President, S. S. Pinkerton; vice-president, W. L. Merwin; secretary and treasurer, R. V. Messler; general committee, B. F. Jennings, W. L. Merwin, George Pearson, Col. T. J. Hudson and F. G. Paulson.

ARRANGEMENTS are being perfected by the local branch in Albany, N. Y., of the Sons of the Revolution for a banquet to be held January 15. It is proposed to make the event a prominent one. This dinner is to be a typical Continental banquet. The table will be decorated with the old Continental colors—buff and blue—the Society's colors. The American flag and Revolutionary banners will hang on the walls of the room and the correct arms

of the United States will everywhere be seen. It is proposed after the members are seated to have a drummer and fifer in Continental uniform, march around the table playing "Yankee Doodle" and other Revolutionary airs. The officers of the local organization are: President, Matthew Hale; vice-president, Major Harmon Pumpelly Read; secretary, Charles H. Mills; treasurer, Colonel Augustus Pruyn; registrar, Dr. William J. Nellis; historian, Horace L. Hicks; chaplain, Dr. E. A. Bartlett.

A MEETING of the Sons of the Revolution in Albany, N. Y., was held at the home of the vice-president, Major Harmon Pumpelly Read, November 15. Major Read, presided, and called the meeting to order. He stated that the meeting had been called in order to decide whether or not the local organization should participate as a body on the stage in the historical pageant to be given in December at a local theatre by local talent. Considerable discussion followed. Major Read and several of the other members were of the opinion that the very nature of their organization called upon it to do everything possible to promote the success of the coming reproduction, which is to be of a historical and patriotic nature. The point was finally carried and a resolution to take part in the "Washington scene" in full Continental costumes was passed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will hold their sixth annual service in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Sunday, December 16, to commemorate the anniversary of the commencement on December 19, 1777, of the encampment at Valley Forge.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held its first annual meeting in the Supreme Court Chamber, Raleigh, N. C., November 15, President, Governor Elias Carr, in the chair. The present officers were re-elected, as follows: President, Governor Elias Carr; vice-president, Kemp P. Battle, LL. D.; secretary, Marshall DeLancey Haywood; registrar, Professor D. H. Hill; treasurer, Dr. H. B. Battle, and chaplain, Rev. Robert Brent Drane, D. D. The former board of managers was also re-elected. Delegates and alternates to the General Convention, to be held in Boston next April, were appointed.

THE annual meeting of Sons of the Revolution, Society of the District of Columbia, will be held at Wormley's Hotel, city of Washington, on Monday evening, December 3, 1894. Officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and important matters relating to the welfare of this Society are to be considered.



THE first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution was held November 13, at the Palmer House. There are to be three entertainments given at the Richelieu Hotel, December 13, subject, "Women's Influence in the Homes of Revolutionary Patriots," by Mrs. A. T. Galt; February 7, paper, "Legal Lights of the Revolution," Mrs. I. K. Boyesen; April 25, subject, "Art and Artists of the Revolution," Mrs. Dwight W. Graves.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS 1776-1812.—This Society has lost recently by death two prominent members, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, a life member, the mother of Col. A. S. Hubbard, of California, founder of the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, now the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, regent-at-large of the Ohio State Society.

A LARGE meeting of the United States Daughters 1776-1812 was held recently at the residence of Mrs. D. R. Miller. A paper was read by Mrs. M. A. Bailey, of New Orleans, entitled, "The Revolution and Battle of New Orleans." Mrs. R. G. Haddon was selected to read a paper at the next meeting to be held at the residence of Mrs. V. A. Fowler.



MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—A regular meeting of the officers and standing committee of the Society was held November 8, at the Parker House. Winslow Warren presided. The business was of a routine nature, the usual aid being granted descendants of soldiers and sailors of the American Revolution. At two o'clock the dinner was served.

THE LADIES' HERMITAGE ASSOCIATION, Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, regent; Mrs. Albert S. Marks, first vice-regent, and Mrs. D. R. Dorris, recording secretary, has issued a circular stating that the years which have elapsed since the death of General Andrew Jackson, have left their imprint upon his house and his tomb. Noting the extreme dilapidation, a few patriotic ladies in Nashville procured a charter from Tennessee, and duly organized the Ladies' Hermitage Association. In recognition of the Association, the General Assembly of 1889 conveyed to it the house and tomb and twenty-five surrounding acres, to beautify and preserve the same in perpetual memorial of the great man whose ashes repose beneath the soil. In order to make proper repairs this year the Ladies' Hermitage Association modestly asks every school boy and girl in the Union to send ten cents for this purpose and in return receive a card of honorary membership. The dimensions of this scheme can be determined by multiplying ten millions of school children by ten cents!



THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, founded in New York City in 1890, like its sister organization, the Society of Colonial Dames of America, is establishing branch associations in the colonial States. There being two societies of so similar designation and aims it may be proper to give here our understanding of their status. The original Society of Colonial Dames was founded in New York City in the spring of 1890. It was the intention of its projectors to make it a national organization and to this end the co-operation of a similar society, organized about a year or so after in Pennsylvania, was invited. Subsequently a conference was held in Philadelphia between these two Societies; but as differences as to the scope of national organization could not be adjusted each of these

Societies proceeded to build up a National Association, and each was naturally the mother Society of it; the New York Dames Society having its headquarters in New York City and Pennsylvania Dames Society in Washington city. The Pennsylvanians went to work with much energy and established State Societies in all the original thirteen States. The designation of the Societies emanating from the Pennsylvania Society is "Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of ———," while those from the New York Society is by Chapter numbers.

**SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.**—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Society, Nov. 19, in Philadelphia, Mr. John Cadwalader presiding, Mr. Adam Arbuckle Stull was elected treasurer, *vice* Mr. Henry M. Hoyt, resigned. Action was also taken on the appointment of a committee to make the necessary changes in the constitution of the Society to conform to that of the General Society; on the presentation of a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions to the Mayor of Philadelphia, commending his action in directing that the American flag only be raised on Independence Hall, and the transaction of other current business. The committee informed the Mayor, November 22, of the action of the Society asking him to fix a date for the presentation of the resolutions. He suggested December 13, at noon, which date is satisfactory.



THE Historical Association, Memphis, Tennessee, gave an entertainment, November 6, in the hall of the local Council. The Chickasaw Guards, Uniformed Veterans, Confederate Historical Associations, Dolly Madison and Watauga Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution attended. Mrs. Mary B. Beecher's "The Northern Men in the Confederate Service," was one of the most entertaining articles read upon this occasion.

THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, St. Paul.—At the regular monthly meeting, November 12, W. H. Grant, historian and registrar of the Sons of the American Revolution, submitted for the inspection of members some rare and interesting pre-Revolutionary documents sent him by Col. Kessler, of Helena, grandson of John Kessler, who served as master's mate under Commodore Barry, of the Alliance, the first vessel which crossed the Atlantic under an American flag, which vessel also carried Thomas Paine as an exile.

## NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

PEYTON AND CUNNYNGHAM.—In the "New England Historical-Genealogical Register" of January, 1893, Mr. Hayden called attention to the pedigrees of Cunnynggham, of Pennsylvania, and Peyton, of Virginia, printed in the second edition of Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent" (1892), and said they were incorrect as to their connection with royalty, and that these two pedigrees should not have been printed therein, as they do not come within the scope of the work.

It was my intention to let Mr. Hayden's criticism of these pedigrees stand without comment from me, but recently I have received such inquiries about one of them that I feel it only proper for me to make public acknowledgment of the general truth of Mr. Hayden's statements as to these particular pedigrees.

The Cunnynggham pedigree was copied from O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees," just as Mr. Hayden stated. As it had been printed in the many editions of the "Irish Pedigrees," and had also been transplanted to the first edition of "Americans of Royal Descent" (1882), wherein I said that all the pedigrees I printed were taken from printed books and that I wished it to be distinctly understood I was to be held responsible only for the errors in transcription. And as no one had, to my knowledge, any apprehension about it these many years, I reprinted it in the second edition of my work, feeling, of course, the universal skepticism about all Irish genealogies that begin with Adam and Eve.

Before Mr. Hayden said in the "New England Historical-Genealogical Register" that he himself had furnished the Cunnynggham pedigree to Mr. O'Hart when he was making up his "Irish Pedigrees," I did not know where Mr. O'Hart had derived his intimate information about the royal lineage of the Pennsylvania Cunnyngghams. Subsequently Mr. O'Hart confirmed, in a letter to me, Mr. Hayden's confession, so it can be seen that it is just as Mr. Hayden said in the Register; he is responsible for the incorrect descent given to Cunnynggham, of Pennsylvania, in the "Irish Pedigrees" and in "Americans of Royal Descent."

As to the Peyton pedigree: it was given to me for the first edition of "Americans of Royal Descent," with much detail as to authenticity, by the family's genealogist, Colonel J. L. Peyton, of Staunton, Va., as Mr. Hayden states on p. 461 of his "Virginia Genealogies" (1890). Just why Mr. Hayden takes occasion to say in the "New England Historical-Genealogical Register," January, 1893, that I "manufactured this Peyton pedigree," when he had, in 1890, said that Colonel Peyton had furnished it to me, I can't imagine. In a recent letter to me Colonel Peyton has admitted he was wrong in his deductions in 1882, and Mr. Hayden has made it very clear that the Peyton descent, as printed in the first and second editions of

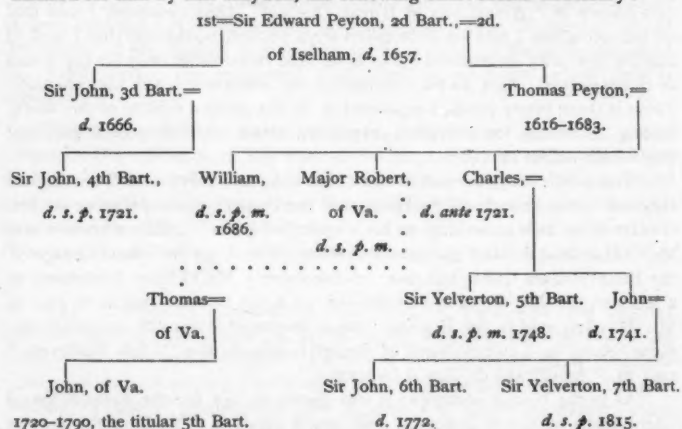


"Americans of Royal Descent," was incorrect. He has substituted a lineage for this branch of the family of Peyton, of Virginia, in his "Virginia Genealogies," which is a good piece of genealogical work.

But I regret that I cannot say anything in favor of Mr. Hayden's deductions *in re* pedigree of the other branch of Virginia Peytons—that to which the titular Virginia baronet, "Sir John Peyton," belonged, and his earnest endeavor to "prove" that John Peyton, the Virginia patriot, was really and truly by right of birth and ancestry a baronet of Great Britain, and in his day the head of the House of Peyton of Iselham. The truth is it is very doubtful if he was related otherwise than very remotely to the Peytons of Iselham, baronets, and as to his right to the baronetcy, in the slang of our day, he simply "wasn't in it!"

To connect "Sir John Peyton," of Virginia, with the Iselham Peytons and bring him into the line of succession to the baronetcy, Hayden says that "Sir John's" father, Thomas Peyton, was a son of Major Robert Peyton, who died in Virginia, and who undoubtedly was a grandson of the second baronet.

In order to more easily understand the descent of this Peyton baronetcy and the location "Sir John, of Virginia," would have held on the Peyton of Iselham pedigree if he had been as he claimed and as has been claimed for him by Mr. Hayden, the following chart seems necessary:



The identity of Major Robert Peyton is established. He held offices in Gloucester county, Virginia, where he was a land owner, and also in other counties as early as October, 1679, according to the Land Office records preserved in Richmond. The "records of Gloucester county before 1820 were accidentally burned," so there are no dates as to his death nor the dates of the birth of his issue if those occurred in Virginia, nor is his will existing. That Major Robert was the father of Elizabeth, wife of Col. Peter Beverley, an important man in his day, is not disputed because of the descent of

much of his Virginia estate to his issue; but that he had a son Thomas, or that Thomas, the father of "Sir John Peyton," was his son, is more than doubtful. No English genealogist says he had a son, and all quote the old pedigree of the "Peytons of Iselham," on file in the College of Arms, London, which says that this Robert, second son of Thomas and grandson of the second baronet, was "living in Virginia in 1693, *sine prole mascula*." I don't know if Mr. Hayden was aware of the exact wording of this entry, but he seems to have had some knowledge of it, for he says in his *Virginia Genealogies*: "Among the MS. in the College of Arms are notes that he (Major Robert) was living in Virginia as late as 1693 and records him as *sine prole*." "His children, therefore, were born in Virginia and not reported in England."

Mr. Hayden produced no proof whatever that "Robert Peyton, gent." had a son Thomas. In his account of Thomas Peyton, Mr. Hayden says: "Mr. Thomas Peyton, gent., son of Major Robert Peyton, patented 110 acres in Gloucester county, 1738," and prints this statement with quotation marks as if it was an extract from some public record. If it was it would be some proof as to this Thomas' identity. I wrote Mr. Hayden and asked him whence this quotation? He replied:

"The quotation to which you refer is from the Virginia Land Books. All references to grants of land in my book, unless especially noted, are from Virginia Land Books. There are no Virginia Land Books except those in the State Department, Richmond. The Gloucester county records are all destroyed."

In order to verify this quotation I queried the Land Office, Richmond, and received the following reply:

"I have examined the records and only find the following: Thomas Peyton, gentleman, is granted 110 acres in Gloucester county, on a stream called Blackwater, and in reading it over I do not see where it mentioned as being "a SON of Maj. Robert Peyton;" but spoke of its adjoining a patent made to Robert Peyton for 150 acres, and the Thomas Peyton patent was made in 1738, and referring back I find a patent was made to Robert Peyton, gent, of Gloucester co. : in 1682-3, and I notice this patent was for 150 acres and on a stream called Blackwater."

The only excuse for making out "Thomas of the 1738 patent" a son of of "Robert of the 1682-3 patent" is that Thomas owned land adjoining that which Robert had owned fifty-six years before, or because they had both owned lands in the same county. By the same token eligible Peytons in the other Virginia counties where he owned lands could be set down as sons of Major Robert.

As there is no proof that Thomas Peyton, who had the grant in 1738, was a son of Major Robert, it is hardly worth while to consider the claim of Thomas' alleged son (for it is also very uncertain if he was the father of the titular Bart.), John Peyton, to the baronetcy. John was *b. cir.* 1720 and *d.* 1790. It was not until after the independence of the American colonies was assured, and when no Herald or no one who had a right to do so would demand his authority for the title he used, that John Peyton, in 1783, when a vestryman and church recorder entered himself on the church minutes of a vestry meeting: "present Sir John Peyton, Bart." Hitherto he had been simply "Jo. Peyton" and "Capt. John Peyton." After the Revolutionary War he was generally known as "Sir John," and in December, 1790, an act

of the Virginia Assembly was passed for the relief of "the widow of Sir John Peyton," but of course this calling him "Sir John" in the Virginia statutes did not constitute him a baronet of Great Britain.

Not satisfied with "giving" Major Robert Peyton a son Thomas, Mr. Hayden also allotted to him a son Robert and hints at other possible sons, out of the great amount of available Virginia Peyton material. While Thomas was only a small farmer and a churchman in his day, his alleged brother Robert was still of less consequence in his day and generation, and neither of them were from their positions in life likely to have been the sons of Major Robert Peyton, who had owned thousands of acres in Virginia and had filled many offices of trust in his county, and whose only son-in-law served as member, clerk and speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses; a member of the Council; surveyor-general and treasurer of the colony, and whose daughters married men of still greater prominence. It is evident from land patents that there was a Thomas and a Robert Peyton in Gloucester county just at such a time Major Robert's sons, if he had had them, would have been living. But this is all. There is no evidence that would stand in court, nothing that would be admitted as evidence—not even as circumstantial evidence—to prove that Thomas and Robert Peyton, of Gloucester county, Virginia, 1675-1746, were sons of Robert Peyton, gent., or that the latter had sons. On the other hand we have evidence contemporary with Major Robert Peyton in the pedigree in the Herald's College that he *d. s. p. m.*, and that because of this his brother's son enjoyed the honors of the baronetcy of Peyton of Iselham.

C. H. B.

JACKSON.—In THE HISTORICAL REGISTER, October number, Capt. H. W. Hubbell asks: "What ancestor furnished, in the male line, the greatest number of descendants who served as commissioned officers in the American forces during the Revolutionary War?" Captain Hubbell gives as a "starter" the names of eleven officers who were descendants of Richard Hubbell, who settled at New Haven in 1647.

As they say, upon occasion, in the army, I will "see" Captain Hubbell and "go him two better," as follows:

Edward Jackson, of London, England, *b.* in 1602, settled in Cambridge Village (now city of Newton, Mass.) in 1643. He was a proprietor of Cambridge in the division of the common lands. *Forty-five* of his descendants, in the male line, from the town of Newton, served in the Revolutionary War, of whom thirteen were commissioned officers, namely:

1. *Amasa Jackson, b.* 1765. Ensign in Eighth Regiment (Mass. line), October 13, 1782.
2. *Charles Jackson, b.* 1767. Ensign in Eighth Regiment (Mass. line), February, 4, 1783.
3. *Daniel Jackson, b.* 1753, *d.* 1832. At battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. At Dorchester Heights. Commissioned first lieutenant September 11, 1778, and was in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth; had charge of the laboratory at the siege of Yorktown. He pointed the cannon which blew up a British vessel in the

North river, which action procured him his commission of lieutenant. He received the thanks of General Knox for bravery. Major of U. S. Artillery, June 4, 1798 to April 30, 1803, and commander of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. He was vice-president of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in 1832 and 1833.

4. *Ephraim Jackson, b. 1729, d. at Valley Forge in 1777.* Was lieutenant in the French war; at the battle of Concord and lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment in the Massachusetts line.
5. *Ephraim Jackson, Jr., b. 1759.* Was lieutenant in Tenth (his father's) Regiment.
6. *Ebenezer Jackson, b. 1763.* Commissioned second lieutenant in Crane's Artillery, June 27, 1781, and served in that corps four years.
7. *Henry Jackson, b. in Boston, Mass., 1747.* His father, Joseph, was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in 1752, and colonel of the Boston Regiment, 1761-63. Henry was captain in Rhode Island campaign of 1777; commissioned by the Continental Congress, January 12, 1777, colonel of an additional Continental regiment; became, subsequently, colonel of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment of Continental line, which afterwards became the Fourth. Colonel Jackson commanded the last body of Continental troops in service at the close of the war, July, 1784, and was made a brigadier-general by brevet. Was major-general of State militia from 1792 to 1796, and was U. S. agent in superintending the building of the frigate "Constitution" at Boston in 1797. General Jackson was the treasurer of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from its formation in 1783, until his death in 1809. His services in building up and husbanding the funds of the Society were deemed of such importance that the Society by vote of October 23, 1806, authorized the presentation to him of a silver cup.
8. *Isaac Jackson, b. 1732, d. 1795.* Was a soldier in French War and lieutenant in the West Company at battles of Lexington and Concord.
9. *Jonathan Jackson, b. 1760.* Was lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts line.
10. *Michael Jackson, b. 1734, d. 1801.* A lieutenant in the French War; captain of a company of minute men at Lexington; later commissioned major in Colonel Gardner's Massachusetts regiment, and was engaged at Bunker Hill, where he had a personal encounter with a British officer, whom he killed. Subsequently commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Bond's Regiment, and later colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. Brevetted brigadier-general at close of war. He had five sons and five brothers in the Army of the Revolution.
11. *Michael Jackson, Jr.* Was ensign and paymaster in Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, October 2, 1777, and lieutenant, December 15, 1777.

12. *Simon Jackson*, b. 1760, d. 1818. Was lieutenant, January 1, 1777, and captain, April 1, 1782, in Eighth Regiment.
13. *Thomas Jackson*. Was second lieutenant in Knox's Artillery, January 1, 1776; captain-lieutenant in Crane's Artillery, January 1, 1777; captain, February 22, 1780.

Nine of the thirteen officers above mentioned were members of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

In this connection I would like to submit the following and ask if a like condition prevails in any other family in America:

- Edward Jackson, of London, England, settled at Newton, Mass., in 1643. His descendants in male line were as follows:
- Sebas, fourth son of Edward, second generation.
  - Joseph, sixth son of Sebas, third generation.
  - Timothy, first son of Joseph, fourth generation.
  - Timothy, first son of Timothy, fifth generation.
  - William, first son of Timothy, sixth generation.
  - Timothy, first son of William, seventh generation.
  - Henry S., first son of Timothy, eighth generation.

The last six were *born* upon the same estate in Newton, Mass., which was purchased by Edward in 1643, and which has been *continuously owned and occupied* by this family from 1643 to the present day, 252 years.

HENRY S. JACKSON,

Member Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire.

DAVIS.—Warwick county, Va., 1633, Thomas Davis, 300 acres (patent). New Kent county, Va., 1655-64, Samuel Davis, 950 acres (patent). Eleven Samuel Davises got patents the last of 1767 (Va.). Isle of Wight county, Va., 1710, Arthur Davis patent for 170 acres for bringing over four persons, Thomas, Samuel, Daniel and Elizabeth. An Arthur Davis had a grant for services in Continental army. An Arthur Davis in Virginia, 1777; sons Nelson, Isham, William and Thomas—daughters, Nancy and Mary; widow, Mary—deeds 1713 to 1752. Grant to Arthur Davis 1795; Evan Davis, patents in Lancaster county, Va., and Rappahannock county, Va., 1695, about same time patents to John and Thomas Davis, "the Welchmen." Captains John and James Davis (b. Eng. circa) 1550. James m. Lady Ursvea Smythe. Samuel Davis, son of Evan, m. Jane Cooke 1643-1651. James brought over George Cooke, James' ancestor (?). Lawrence Washington was connected with family of Sir Thomas Smythe.

In Montgomery county, Pa., 1734, Edith Davis, David and Jenkin Davis; 1780, Davis Davis; 1689, Mary Davice; 1715-1738, Robert, John, Joseph, David and Samuel Davis; 1739, "Sarah, wife of John Rees, who lately arrived on the *Snow*, Phoenix, from London." About time of patents to Evan Davis, patents to Thomas, John and Harry Emory. John Davis made voyages to America, 1584, 85 and '87. The large grants to some of these persons indicate that they were gentlemen of birth and family influence with Great Britain's monarchs in the acquisition of land for their families and friends. The following Davises served in Colonial and other eigh-



teenth century wars: John Davis, 27 years, 1746 (Capt. William Trent's company), Philadelphia county, Pa. James, Thomas, Valentine and William, 1746 (Capt. Shannon), Benjamin Davis (Capt. Robbins); William and James Davis (Bucks county, Pa.); Gabriel Davis and Edward Davis, Jr. (Chester county, Pa.); Walter Davis (Lancaster county, Pa.); Thomas Davis, 1756, David Davis, 25 years, 1753 (Capt. John Bull); Jeremiah Davis (Sussex county, Pa.); Thomas Davis, 40 years, 1758 (Robert Curry's company); Thomas Davis, War 1812 (Captain Holgate); John Davis (Capt. John Hurst); Lieut. J. F. Davis (Capt. Leads); Samuel Davis (Capt. Werts); David Davis, Fourth Battalion, Lancaster county, 1776, David Davis, Light Dragoons, Philadelphia, 1777; David Davis, Philadelphia county (Capt. Marple); David Davis, lieutenant, 1780, Huster's Battalion; Samuel Davis, Jr., of Plymouth, first lieutenant Ninth Regiment, 1776-79; Isaac Davis, second lieutenant, 1779; John Davis, surgeon, Chester county (Col. Patton); John Davis, captain Ninth Regiment, 1783 (associate judge Chester county, 1803); John Rees and William Rees (Capt. R. Blackshire), Kent county, Del.; David Davis, First Pennsylvania; David Davis, Seventh Pennsylvania; John Davis, captain Ninth Pennsylvania. John Davis, private Second Pennsylvania; John Davis, private Fifth Pennsylvania; Daniel Davis, private Second Pennsylvania; Thomas Davis, private First Pennsylvania; Thomas Davis, private Tenth Pennsylvania; Lieut. John Rees, Second Associate Regiment, Chester county, Pa., 1746-48.

Information concerning military records of any of the persons named above or bearing same names desired by

Easton, Pa.

WILLIS S. HETRICH.

WASHINGTON.—W. C. Ford, in his "Writings of Washington," vol. xiv., pp. 427 and 429, states that William Washington *m.* in 1780 Jane Washington and had four children. Can anyone furnish me the names, marriages and descendants of these four children?

1636 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. M. HORNOR.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.—I notice the following in a Niles' Register of 1825: "The Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina has voted five hundred dollars toward erecting a monument at the grave of Washington, at Mount Vernon. A similar grant, it will be recollected, was made by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and that of Tennessee." What became of this project? Did other grand lodges also make similar grants?

MASON.

THE ARMY UNIFORM.—Why did not the Government of the United States retain for the uniform of the regular army the Continental colors? Is not the present nondescript uniform of the regular army an ugly copy of the uniforms of several European nations? Why should not the Continental colors be *now* adopted for the uniform of the regular army and said uniform be a modification of the Continental uniform for dress occasions and for field service? Why should we not have an adaptation of the pioneer dress—a loose-fitting hunting coat, with ample pockets and knee-breeches

with leggins? An experience of over twenty years convinces me that comfort and economy, as well as patriotic impulse, suggest the remodeling of our army uniform on American principles, and that the times are ripe for discarding the abortive offspring of modern European ideas and an un-American craze for anything transatlantic. The old buff and blue would appeal to all sections—North, South, East and West—and tend to keep alive the spirit of '76 among the rising generation.

Whipple Barracks.

GEO. DE RAY BROWN,  
Captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry.

THE following was, in "Colonial times," the order of procession or "Rules of Precedency," made and provided in England for America by Joseph Edmundson, Mowbray Herald:

Governor of Colony or Province.  
His wife.  
President of the Council.  
His wife.  
Councillors.  
Their wives.  
Speaker of the House of Burgesses.  
His wife.  
Chief Justice.  
His wife.  
Treasurer.  
His wife.  
Associate Judges.  
Their wives.  
Baronets.  
Their wives.  
Attorney General.  
His wife.  
Judge of the Admiralty.  
His wife.  
Secretary of the Colony.  
His wife.  
Gentlemen of the Assembly.  
Their wives.  
Mayor.  
His wife.  
Aldermen.  
Their wives.  
Members of the Corporation.  
Their wives.

It would be well for the members of the Society of Colonial Wars, being descendants of colonial officials and warriors, to observe this ancient precedence in the etiquette of their functions and ceremonies on public occasions, and the Master of Ceremonies should remember "a violation of the right of precedence is actionable."

Boston, Mass.

A. STICKLER.

MONROE—NEWTON.—Particulars wanted as to ancestry of Margaret Monroe (said to have been a relative of President Monroe and daughter of Col. Joseph or James Monroe, of Pope's Creek, Va.), who *m.* Major William Newton, of "Little Falls" plantation, Stafford county, Va. (*b. ab.* 1705; *d.* 1789.)

THOMAS.—Information wanted in regard to Mary Thomas, of Poplar Hill, St. Mary's county, Md., *b.* 1744; *d.* 1806, who *m.* John Newton, *b. ab.* 1737, living in 1809; eldest son of William and Margaret Monroe Newton.

ADAMS—GODFREY.—Lineage wanted of Francis Adams, of Charles county, Md., *b. ab.* 1685, will probated 1655; *m.* Mary, daughter of George Godfrey, planter, of Charles county, whose lineage is also desired.

PEAKE.—Wanted ancestry of William Peake, of Fairfax county, Va., whose daughter Mary *m.* Abednego Adams, *b.* 1721; *d.* November 1, 1809.

CALKINS—BEARDSLEY.—Wanted ancestry of Amy Calkins, who *m.* Obadiah Beardsley, *b.* October 6, 1728–29; *d.* 1807. Lived in Dutchess county, N. Y.

MOORE.—Wanted ancestry of Daniel and Elsie Moore, of New Jersey, whose daughter Eunice, *b.* 1765; *d.* 1811; *m.* November 10, 1784, Obadiah Beardsley, Jr., *b.* June 18, 1763.

CULICK—GLOVER.—Wanted the name and dates of *b.*, *m.* and *d.* of the first wife of Capt. John Cullick, and of their daughter, Hannah Cullick, who *m.* Rev. Pelatiah Glover, second pastor of Springfield (Mass.) church. Utica, N. Y. MRS. JOHN FREDERICK MAYNARD.

WASHINGTON.—Who owned, and what is the pedigree of a portrait of Gen. Washington that was exhibited at the Centennial Celebration at New York of Washington's Inaugural? The best description I can give of the portrait, which struck me as being remarkably life-like, is that it was attributed to Charles Willson Peale, and represented Washington in black velvet coat, three-quarter face, with an imperfection of some kind on the cheek. It was claimed by the owner that it was painted from life, but this, I believe, was doubted by the committee in charge. The portrait was half length, full life size.

F. E. MARSHALL.

STEWART.—Charles Stewart, of Norfolk County, Va., ensign in the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, promoted to second lieutenant in the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, Col. David Mason, in the War of the Revolution. Who were *his* ancestors?

W. H. S.

HARTELL.—Can any of the readers inform me as to the date of the death of "Christian Hartell," who was a captain of a company of Lieut.-Col. Stewart's consolidated Regiment of Artillery and Infantry, New York Militia, War of 1812?

92 Front Street, New York City.

JAMES H. TOWNSEND.

WILDEY.—Thomas Wilde, or Wildey, of Phillipsburgh Manor, Westchester County, New York, *m.* Judith —. His will is dated October 7, 1776. His daughter Ann *m.* Col. James Hammond. His daughter Elizabeth *m.* Capt. George Combs. There were seven other children. Any information as to who said Thomas was, or his wife, or where they were married, would be greatly appreciated by

45 William Street, New York.

W. H. WILDEY.

CASWELL.—Richard Caswell, Governor of North Carolina, member of the Continental Congress and of the Continental Convention, and William Paca, Signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Maryland (1782–1785) were first cousins and first cousins of my grandfather, Josias Dallam, of Harford county, Md. They were grandsons of a lady whose maiden name was Elizabeth Martin. Of her the well-known couplet,

Hyh Betty Martin, tip-toe fine,

She couldn't get a husband to suit her mind, etc.,

was written. She was celebrated for her beauty and was a large real estate owner in the Province of Maryland.

The origin of the verses was that she was courted by two young lawyers—Richard Dallam and Winston Smith, who came out from England to the colony as companions and friends.

The story goes that the elaborate ruffled shirts, which were the fashion of the day, were scarce and expensive, especially in the colonies, and that they had but one between them and, of course, could not pay their visits both at the same time to Miss Betty. It was, therefore, said that it was difficult for her to make up her mind which to take. She did, however, decide, and ended in marrying both.

She first married Dallam and they had three sons and a daughter. This daughter was the mother of Richard Caswell, of North Carolina.

As Widow Dallam she married Winston Smith, and by him had three sons and a daughter. This daughter was the mother of William Paca. She lived to a good old age. The lowest number of years that I have had given me was 104 years, but some said as much as 120. She died about 1783 at my grandfather's house in Harford county, Maryland, where she had lived for many years, and was always visited there by her grandsons when on their way to Philadelphia to attend the sessions of Congress.

Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN F. BLANDY.

PEABODY.—The name of Peabody is now so universally known and honored in connection with many of the greatest philanthropies of the name, that some account of its origin may be of general interest.

According to old family records recently brought to light, it dates from the time of the early Britons, and happened as follows: Boadie, a near kinsman of Queen Boadicea and patriarch of one of the tribes of Britons, while engaged in battle with the Romans found himself surrounded by an overwhelming force. Through this force, with great bravery, he managed to cut his way with a remnant of his followers, with whom he established himself in one of the mountains of Wales, whence was derived Pea, the ancient

Cambrian for mountain, and Boadie, a man; gradually converted into Peabody, signifying in its original form the great man of the mountain. From his mountain fastness Boadie sallied forth from time to time to wage a successful war against the enemy, and in one of his forays killed the powerful Roman officer, Gastula, whose helmet and armor he carried off to be preserved as trophies through several generations of his descendants. On the helmet was said to be engraved a badge of honor, consisting of two suns proper in bordure, which device was afterwards adopted by the family of the conqueror, and from it is derived the Peabody arms of the present day—a party precess nebula with two suns proper.

SARAH HARRISON POWELL.

WASHINGTON'S COACH.—Robert L. Brownfield recently became the owner of the alleged family carriage of General Washington, and will make it a present to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, who will use it to complete the restoration of Mount Vernon.

For years the carriage has had a varied career. It has been seen in the auction room; it has been used for speculative purposes, and it has even sunk to the depths of being used for circus performances.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association has taken upon itself the patriotic task of restoring the old Virginia plantation, down to its very candlesticks, and the ladies are spending much time and money in doing so.

They perfected the restoration of the stable recently, save that the coach was missing. So Harrison H. Dodge, the superintendent, wrote to Mr. Brownfield to find it.

He learned in Philadelphia that in the spring of 1893 it had been sold, perfectly authenticated, for Augustus Egolf, of Norristown, to the Adam Forepaugh show, to be used in a performance called "The American Revolution;" that it was now in the circus quarters, Philadelphia.

The coach and all its trappings are black, and the body, containing three seats covered with little leather cushions, is swung from straps.

It is entered by steps from the rear, and had a tongue for the wheel horses. The running gear is of a grayish tint, and is in excellent condition. The body, including the leather top, is less well preserved.

For two years it had lain in the circus quarters, a prey to rats and a refuge for roaches.

B. C. D.



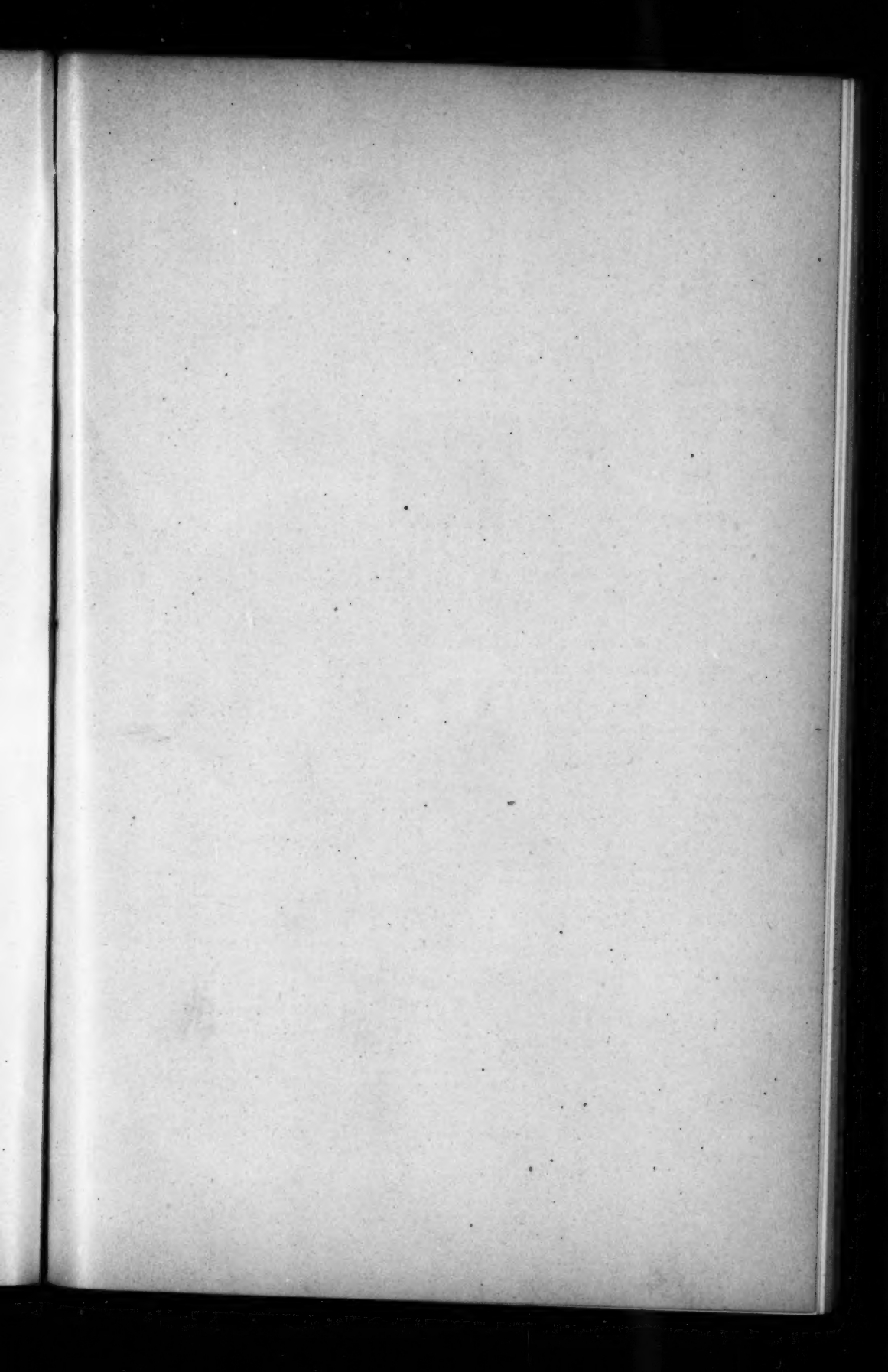
## BOOK NEWS.

THIS month the Department of Heraldry of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, Philadelphia, issue a valuable work entitled "Heraldry in America," compiled by Mr. Eugene Zieber and printed by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It is an entirely new work, contains many attractive features for persons interested in Heraldry, and its usage in the United States. It is of quarto size, handsomely printed. More than nine hundred and fifty illustrations are distributed throughout the text. Among these illustrations will be found Seals of the Departments; Seals of the Colonies, Territories and States; Seals of American Bishops; Seals of Individuals; Seals of the Civilized Tribes of American Indians; Coats of Arms from Tombstones throughout America and from Church Windows; Heraldic devices from Colonial Plate, etc.; Insignia of Colonial and Revolutionary Societies and American Orders; Coats of Arms (in Architecture) of Prominent Colonial Families, and Historical American Book-Plates. The Rules of Blazoning are given to enable anyone to interpret heraldic notation correctly. Also a Glossary of French and English Heraldic Terms.

### Quoting from the Preface:

"Among civilized nations a knowledge of heraldry may properly be regarded a desirable and, indeed, a necessary element in higher refinement and culture. Though such knowledge has at times been relatively neglected in the United States, coat armor has always been in use here, and 'recognized as a mark of social distinction,' as John Gough Nichols remarks, 'by the republicans of the New World quite as devotedly as by the patricians of the Old.'"

"It is always pleasant," Boutell says, "to be familiar with the heraldic blazonry that appears upon the panels of aristocratic carriages. Nor is it less satisfactory, when we chance to see a flag displayed and blowing out in the breeze, or when our eyes rest upon an heraldic seal, or when we discover a shield of arms in a book, or on a monument, or amidst the decorative accessories of some building, to be able to read what heraldry thus has written with her peculiar symbols."





United States Medal of Honor.  
(Naval Insignia.)